CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,229—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... ... "Glentromie"... ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th Sept
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3967	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber,	29th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th Sept.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	...	..	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO...	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck,
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle...	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st September, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.		Captain.	To sail on or about
HISPANIA	3,380	T.R.	S. Abrev	20th Sept.
ROUMANIA	3,387	T.R.	C. H. Hillcoat	4th Oct.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. Accounts rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. Cheque and Pass Books furnished. Government Currency Notes of any circle of payment and approved Cheques on Calcutta and Madras received at par. Cheques on London cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st SEPTEMBER, after arrival of in coming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on 20th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,917 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th September, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 7th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHER," 792 tons, on or about 16th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITALIAN WINES.

Clastel Ricaldone, good dinner wine	17	0
Chianti in Flasks very fine	18	0
Capri G. Scala, delicious white wine	18	0
Vermouth Cinzano, delicate Italian wine	18	0

Wine Merchants, } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { Bombay and Poona.

WATSON & CO.'S GENERAL SALE

will commence
MONDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER,
AT NOON
1, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	,,	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	,,	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	,,	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	,,	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	,,	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	,,	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	,,	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	,,	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON and Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE and SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI and BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER and Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY and GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE et FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET and Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK and Co.	Rheims.
AYALA and Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY and Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE et FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL et FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD and SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK and Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON and Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS and Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. De LUZE et FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE and Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART and Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY and Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY and Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO.,
GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD

Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky, Rs. 23-8 per doz.
Apply to

LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock," 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per doz. qts.

PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.

SHERRIES—From Mannel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.

CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.

CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.

HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein, 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 ,, (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.

WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co, Leith, 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.

WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
(THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India : large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market,* and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

			Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw,	per box of	100	1	12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw.	,,	100	1	12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw	,,	100	1	14
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape	,,	100	2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	,,	100	1	14
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw	,,	100	2	4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	,,	100	2	2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	,,	100	3	0

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3	8
,, ,, No. 2, ,, ,,	3	4
,, ,, No. 3, ,, ,,	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE subjoined SPECIALTIES are well worth the careful notice of our Constituents. Every care and attention is employed in their preparation, and they are guaranteed as being equal to anything imported :—

KEMP'S Alterative Powder, Re. 1-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Antidysenteric Pills, As. 14 bottle.
KEMP'S Areca-nut Tooth Paste, Re. 1 pot.
KEMP'S Aromatized Castor Oil, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Bael, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Pomegranate, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Brilliantine, Re. 1-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Brown Windsor Soap, As. 10 and Re. 1-4 packet.
KEMP'S Camphorated Myrrh Dentifrice, tin As. 10, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Chemical Food, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 bot.
KEMP'S Chlorodyne, As. 12, Rs. 2, and Rs. 4 bot.
KEMP'S Cold Cream, Re. 1 pot.
KEMP'S Complexion Fluid, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Dialysed Iron, As. 12 and Re. 1-8 bot.
KEMP'S Digestive Tablets, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Easton's Syrup, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bot.
KEMP'S Edina Whisky, Rs. 27-8 doz.
KEMP'S Extract of Meat, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Fever Drops, Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Fever Saline, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Gymkhana Bouquet, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Ginger Essence, Re. 1 and Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Hair Dye, Rs. 2 case.
KEMP'S Hair Douche, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Insect Powder, As.12, Re.1-6, & Rs.2-8 tin
KEMP'S Iodized Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Jeweller's Rouge, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Juice of Rhinacanthus, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Kino Lozenges, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Lavender Water, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3 bottle.
KEMP'S Limejuice and Glycerine, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Marking Ink, As. 8 phial.
KEMP'S Mutton Extract, Rs. 3 bottle.
KEMP'S Nutritive Elixir, Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Nutritive Extract, Re. 1 and Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Ovoid Pills, all kinds, see List.
KEMP'S Oils, various, see List.
KEMP'S Peppermint Crystal, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Pomades, various, for the Hair, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Quinine Wine, Rs. 22 doz.
KEMP'S Rhamnus Frangula, Re. 1-12 bottle.
KEMP'S Rheumatikon, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Ros Alpinus, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Syrups, various, see List.
KEMP'S Taraxacum and Podophyllin, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Universal Remedies, see List.
KEMP'S Vermin Exterminator, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Vivone, Rs. 2, doz. bottles.
KEMP'S Writing Ink, Re. 1 per bottle.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FRESH SUPPLIES.
JUST RECEIVED.
EX. S.S. "ROHILLA."

Cheese, Glo'ster.
Ham, York.
Bacon, Prime.
Oxford Sausages.
Petit Pois.
French Peas.
Mushrooms.
Soups, assorted.
Potted Meats.
Liebig's Ex. Meat.
Brand's Essences.
Fresh Salmon.
Irish Salmon.
Sardines.
Lobsters.
Kippered Herrings.
Russian Caviare.
Fresh Turbots.
White Bait.
Oysters.
Tart Fruit.
French Sweets.
Scotch Marmalade.
Jams, assorted.
Jellies, assorted.
Fruits in Brandy.
Mince Meats.
Sugar Wafers.
Biscuits.
Cocoa.
Swiss Milk.
Pearl Barley.
Patent Barley.
Patent Groats.
Isinglass.
Mellin's Food.
Maccaroni.
Malt Vinegar.
Worcester Sauce.
Pickles, assorted.
Capers.
Sauces, assorted.
Nestle's Food.
Condy's Fluid.
Eau de Cologne.
Eau de Suez.
Tooth Pastes.
Tooth Brushes.
Ozokerit Candles.
Sperm Candles.
Sapolio.
Sunlight Soap.
Monkey Brand Soap.
Cash Boxes.
Deed Boxes.
Bird Cages.
Wire Mattresses.
Jelly Moulds.
Baking Pans.
Bread Tins.
Sauce Pans.
Stew Pans.
Cafitieres.
Trays.
Spirit Stoves.
Enamel Ware.
Cheavin's Filters.
Perambulators.
Spring Traps.
Tennis Balls.
Shuttlecocks.
Foot Balls.
Lamps.
Breakfast Sets.
Toilet Sets.
Cutlery.

Chemists, and Import Merchants. }PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,{ BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND FOR REVISED PRICE LIST.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, } SOLE AGENT
105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows...	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes...	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES,
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.,*
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
19, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! TRADE MARK. VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON ;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT.

GREASE PROOF LININGS, **FELT HATS.**

FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.

BEST QUALITY. **SHAPES.**

LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO.} OUTFITTERS, {BOMBAY.

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ... Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ... Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout	Rs.	8	8
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	7	8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt ...	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing) ...	12	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks..	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "KILWA," Captain , which LEFT ZANZIBAR, on the 12th instant, will arrive here after calling at Cutch Mandvi and will sail soon for Zanzibar direct.

Mozambique and Ibo cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agents.

93, Bazar Gate Street, 13th September, 1890.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "EBRO," arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignatrue and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The steamer's surveyor Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th September, 1890.

S. S. "EDEN HALL," ARRIVED 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1890.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instrument's Act of 1881.

JUST IN STOCK.

PER MAIL STEAMER "ROHILLA."
CHUBB'S.
New Patent Fire and Thief Resisting.
SAFES.
22in. 24in. 26in. 28in. 31in. 33in. 38in. and 48in.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

KISTNA BRIDGE, BEZWADA.

CASHIER, STOREKEEPER, CLERKS, WANTED. Apply stating lowest salary, security and referring to previous experiences, to

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING.
Executive Engineer, Kistna Bridge, Bezwada.

HAND BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha together with appendixes and a copious index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE........................... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (100) one hundre dper Share has been declared for the Year ending 30th June 1890, and will be payable at the Office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY the 22nd September, 1890, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

By the Order of the Directors,
GLADE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5 Hornby Row, Fort, 13th September, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM and for certain other works in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Rs. 3) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday 11th October 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 3,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

This cancels previous advertisements calling for Tenders for the DAM only.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.

Bombay, Dockyard, 12th September 1890.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATES ON THE NILGIRIS.

The undersigned will offer the following well-known and first-class coffee estates for sale by auction in their Coonoor Office at 12 o'clock noon on 18th October, 1890.

LOUISIANA ESTATE.

About 10 miles from Coonoor near Kolacumbay consisting of 242 acres, of which 120 acres are planted with coffee and in bearing.

The estate is well found in cattle, tools &c, and is in good order. There is a good bungalow, cattle shed and pulp house.

Crop estimated at 10 to 12 tons.

LOWER TIGER ROCK ESTATE.

Two miles from Coonoor on the ghaut containing 60 acres of coffee in bearing and a large number of fruit trees yeilding a yearly income.

Well found in buildings and admirably situated for the supply of manure. Crop estimated at 8 to 19 tons.

The estate is in good order.

TUDOR VALLEY ESTATE.

Situated on the Nilgiris beyond Kolacumbay about 14 mile from Coonoor consisting of 94 acres of which 80 acres are planted with coffee, in full bearing and in first-rate order. The estate is well supplied with buildings, cattle, tools &c.

From season 1882-83 to 89-90 the average crop has been 25 tons.

Owing to the very heavy crop of last year the ensuing crop will be about 8 tons—but prospects of a bumber next year.

For further particulars apply to
T. STANES, & Co.,
Coimbatore.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 27 Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th September 1890, at 3 p. m. for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1890.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFERS BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 30th September 1890, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.
i. e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 8th September, 1890.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1890.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to 1st October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1890.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole, and Rs. 12½ per quarter Share, for the half year ending 30th June, 1890, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, between the hours of 12 noon, and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 13th instant, on production of share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરસી મુલજી કુંપની.
i.e., THAKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1890, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to the year ending 30th June, 1890.

2.—To elect Directors in the room of the directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To declare a Dividend.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

And to transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TALAKCHAND AND SHAPURJEE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1890.

GRAEFENBERG'S WORLD-KNOWN FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box, As. 8.

GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bottle, Rs. 3-4.

GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED "FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL "FLOR DE JAVAS."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

	per 1,000		per 100
COQUETAS......	Rs. 30	per 100 Rs.	3-8
TRABUCOS.......	,, 35	,,	4-0
ROYALS	,, 40	,,	4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
ALSO
NEW STOCKS OF
COROMANDELS,
TRICHINOPOLIES
AND REAL BURMAHS
Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."
Convenient, Portable and Unbreakable.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!

A SELECT QUALITY of NEW GOODS, suitable for Presentation and

PRICED AT THE PRESENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

has just been unpacked.

PHOTO FRAMES,
All Sizes.
Crystal, Cornelian, Glass, Nickel, Metal, Plush, Bronze, &c., &c.,
A Set of Purse and Card Case, in a beautiful leather case.
Albums.
Blotting Pads.
Card Cases.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases combined.
Calendars, very handsome.
Chatelaines.
Flasks.
Fruit Trays,
Flower Trays.
Gent's Dressing Cases.
,, ,, Bags.
,, Card Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Inkstands.
Jewel Boxes.
Ladies' Hand Bags.
,, Dressing Bags.
,, ,, Cases.
,, Companions,
,, Workboxes.
,, Belts.
Metal Figures of Animals.
Mirrors, Hand-painted.
,, Engraved.
Necessaries.
Plaques.
Purses,
about 50 kinds.
Photo Cases.
,, Stands, Hand-painted.
Scissors Cases.
Scent Bottles in cases.
Thermometers.
Triple Mirrors, very handsome.
Tourist Writing Cases, solid leather.
Writing Cases.
Wallets.
&c., &c., &c.

MORENAS & Co.,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOKAY WINE.

A SHIPMENT is JUST ARRIVED from the celebrated Wine grower ERN-STEIN of Hungary.

Rs. 36 per dozen.

Apply to
WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON ADAMJEE ESMAIL has CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, or the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default whereof the purchase will be completed without regard or reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered to be waived, null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground with the chawl or range of buildings standings thereon still under construction situate lying and being without the Port of Bombay, at old Race Course, near Byculla, row called Ripon Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasuremet six, hundred and twenty-five square yards, be the same, little more or less, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 206 and 204, new Nos. 13731, 13728, Old Survey No. 266 and 301 and New Survey No. 136-3554 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee, on or towards the west by the property of Currimbhoy Ibrahimjee, on or towards the north by the ground of Israel Samuel Issajee, and on or towards the south by the ground of Darayawalla Lorsal.

BALKRISHNA & DIKSHIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 13th September, 1890.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY AND SOHNE PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

	1 doz. qts. Rs.	a.	2 doz. pts. Rs.	a.
Chateaux Palugyay, red............	18	0	20	0
Pressburgher, red	14	0	16	0
Hungarian Hock	15	0	17	0
Chateaux Palugyay white	18	0	20	0

Vin du Roi, Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)

Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes; 1 Cork Screw supplied in each case, samples free on application to

THE GODOWNKEEPER,
WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........................	£1,200,000
PAID-UP..	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over......	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country, issued on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL........................	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL........................	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND.............................	$5,482,127·2)
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
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Hon. J. J. Keswick.
B. Layton, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
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Peking.
Hankow.
Hiogo.
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Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg.
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco.
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
6 cases white jaconets.
2 ,, muslin.
10 ,, prints.
1 ,, 500 tins antique cigarettes.
10 ,, dye in tins.
65 coils best fibre rope, 1½ to 4 inches.
164 dozen photographic dry plates of different sizes.

The property of a lady leaving Bombay, consisting of Satsuma and Bhisima vases, bronze dishes, inkstands and ornaments, incense burners, Japanese boxes, China tea-pots and vases, nakasaki tea sets, shell work ornaments, Japanese fans, glasses, Chinaware, Japanese trays, brackets, figures, &c.

By order of Messrs. *Balcrustna Sazba and Co. and on account and the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hossein—

18 cases fine emerald green by Bundle Spense.
12 ,, deep Persian red.

On account and at the risk of Essofally Adamjee—

H R and Co.—228—1177—1 case 190 gross mother-o'-pearl buttons.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Tyeb Mahomed Jaffer—

H R and Co.—148—1065—1 case 91 gross India Rubber.
1458—1 ,, Porcelain inkstands.

On account and at the risk of Esabhoy Cassumbhoy—

H R and Co.—213—1173—1 case 201 gross mother-o'-pearl buttons.
2537—1 ,, 65 ,, rattles.

On account of the concerned 73 cases each 4 doz. tins boiled rabbit.

An invoice of 80 cases Castle brand spirits from W and A Gilbey, consisting of gin, Scotch and Irish whisky, cognac, rum, brandy and cherry brandy in quarts and pints.

1 lot of field service kit, consisting of blankets, air pillows, looking glasses, pocket filters, lanterns, india-rubber bath and buckets, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light and strong mail-phaeton.
1 English-built second-hand brougham by Kesterton.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. an instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, next to the Officers Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood new designed household furniture, of best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate sweet-toned Mahogany square pianoforte, by Schedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower-vases, Hink's table and hanging-lamps, carpets, oil-paintings, &c., the property of Major A. P. NUTHALL, Marine Battalion.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CAVEL STREET IN GAIWADY

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order Mrs. Leonora Maria de Miranda, and with the consent of the mortgagees Dr. A. M. De Souza and Mr. P. R de Miranda, the following valuable landed property, viz—

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of Cavel Street, in Gaiwady, in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No, 3847, and Street No, 175, and bounded on the east and south by the property of J. J. De Silva lately purchased by Ruttonbai, wife of Thucker Purshotum Dewjee, on the west by a gully used in common by the vendor and by Simon de Quadros, and beyond that by the property of the said Simon de Quadros, and on the north by the Cavel Street,

For further particulars and conditions of sale applicatien may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE OWNED BY THE LATE MR. HENRY CLEVELAND AND KNOWN AS:—

(1). CLEVELAND BUNDER.
(2.) FLAG STAFF HILL.
(3.) PROPERTY ON LOVE GROVE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the above named properties in three lots by order of the widow of the deceased.

LOT 1.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground including land along the creek, reserved as a bunder for landing and shipping the following articles.

Batty, bricks, bamboos, bark, baskets (empty) chunam, clay, cadjans, coals, coke (loose), dry fish, earth, earthen-pots, firewood, fishing nets, fresh-fish, fishing stakes, fruits, (loose) hay hides (loose) kankar, lime-stone, oil-cake (loose) rafters, straw, sand, stone, tiles and vegetables.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

Lot 2.—The unsold portion of flag staff hill about 40,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

Lot 3.—Love Grove property about 30,000 square yards of ground on the Worlee Hill.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, Care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the valuable and handsome new designed blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, rich oil-paintings choice garden plants, &c.,

The property of the Rev. ST. CLAIR TISDALE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their weekly action sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

7 bales grey dhooties.
5 ,, grey shirtings.
4 ,, grey piece-goods of local mills.
3 cases white dhooties and sarries.
4 ,, ,, shirtings,
3 ,, ,, cambrics, jaconets and nansooks.
2 ,, colored prints.

On account and that the risk of Borah Tyebally Furzoolabhoy Bengalee—

90 drams painter's boiled oil.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Ebramjee Lookmanjee—

30 pieces metal Bachschmed watches.
144 ,, ,, lever watches.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BELVIDERE HILL ROAD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Sawlaram Ganojee and Sawlaram Muljee, the following property, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, chawls, or range of buildings thereon situate at Belvidere Hill Road, facing on the west side of the said Belvidere Hill Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 314 square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Belvidere Hill Road, on or towards the west south and north by the properties of Nessibhoy Khyraj and Rahimtoolabhai Khyraj, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Sawlaram Ganojee and Sawlaram Mooljee and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY BASKETS AND DRY FISH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1890, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Station at Wari Bunder, on account of whomsoever it may concern—

12 bundles empty baskets, originally consigned to Mahomed Essamal, Wari bunder to Nassick, Invoice No. 536 of 18-3-90

16 bundles dry fish Poona to Kalyan invoice No. 120 of 6-6-90; consignee Karim Hoosen.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD OPPOSITE SIR DINSHAW PETIT'S MILL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15t inst. at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Pestonji Dadabhoy Surveyor, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bora Moola Shaik Abdool Hoossein Soolemanjee Pisori, an Insolvent, the following landed property. The official Assignee has no objection to the sale taking place.

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being without, the Fort of Bombay at Chinchpoogly on the western side of the Parel Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767 and bounded as follows:—on the the east by the property of Sulaiman Aba, on the west by the property of Dawoodbhoy Hajee Hassum and Memon Hajee Hoosein Hajee Abdool Rahim, on the north by the property of Harivallubh Goolabchand, and on the south by a private passage, together with the four chawls, buildings, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon, respectively, assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward Nos. 57, 59, 60 and 61, Street Nos. 18, 20, 21, 22, and all the rights, easements, privileges and advantages whatsoever to the said premises, belonging or reputed as parcel thereof or appertaining thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors for the mortgagee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.

Send a post card to
DRUMMOND AND Co., Bangalore.
AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 96, Gilder Street, Tardeo, opposite Jivraz Ballo F. and M. Company, Limited, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of gentman proceeding up-country.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT POONA, ON THE BUND ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the concerned the following very valuable landed properties in one or two lots as may suit the intending purchasers.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Poona, assessed by the Poona Municipality under No. 68, in the registration sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 12,100 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Lines, on or towards the south by the property of Hurry Rowjee, on or towards the east by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon, known by the name of Jockey House, and on or towards the west by the property of Hurri Rowjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Major C. J. Cautley, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. Ludha Ebhram and Co.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Poona, assessed by the Poona Municipality, under No. 70, within the registration sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 10,065 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the north by the G. I. P. Railway lines, on or towards the south by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon, known as "Jockey House," on or towards the east by the Bund Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Jacob E. D. Sassoon, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Surgeon General Webb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD OR BHOOLESHWAR ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Aupoornabai, widow of the late Dinanath Damodar, deceased, and others the legal heirs and representatives of the said Dinanath Damodhar, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd day of May, 1888, and a deed of further charge dated 30th day of October, 1888, respectively made between the said Dinanath Damodher of the one part and Balkisondas Jaikisondass of the other part.

DESCRIPTION.

FIRSTLY.—All that half share of Dinanath Damodhar of and in all that piece of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kapoorwady, and on the west side of Bhooleshwar Road in the sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 140, 17 and 631, and new Nos. 1273 to 1275, and old Survey Nos. 458 to 462, and new Survey No. 7519, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 1265 and Street No. 68, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Bhooleshwar Road, on the west by a stable belonging to Rughoonath Damodhar, on the north by the house of Wittoba Ballajee, and on the south by the property belonging to the said Dinanath Damodhar here inafter described, and which said premises were formerly and now are in the occupation of Ramchandra Bapoojee, and other tenants of the said Dinanath Damodhar.

SECONDAY.—All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or a chawl standing thereon, situate at and on the west side of Bhooleshwar Road in the sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 140, 17 and 631, and new Nos. 1273 to 1275, and old Survey Nos. 458 to 462, and new Survey No. 7519 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1264, and Street No. 60 to 66, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the east by the said Bhooleshwar road, on the west by a Chawl of Damodher Ballajee, on the north by the Chawl of Wittoba Ballajee, and on the south by the Chawl of Wishwanath Damodher, and which said Chawl formerly was and now is in the occupation of Essajee Noorbhoy and other tenants of the said Dinanath Damodhar

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or a compartment or a room, being one of the compartments or rooms in the Chawl consisting of five compartments or rooms standing thereon, situate on the east side of a passage called Kapoorwady, at Bhooleshwar Road, on the east side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 140, 17 and 631, and new No. 1273 to 1275, and old Survey Nos. 458 to 462 and new Survey No. 7519, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1263, and Street No. 2 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Chawl of Damodher Ballajee, on the west by a passage, on the north by the property herein before firstly described, and on the south by the compartment or room of the Chawl belonging to Wishwanath Damodher and which said compartment or room formerly was and now is in the occupation of the family of the said Dinanath Damodhar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their Office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MODY BAY IMPERIAL ESTATE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Messrs. Dwarkadass Chotallal and Co and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Canjee Jaitha, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the message, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Port Trust Estate, at Mody Bay, containing by admeasurement 355 5-9 square yards or thereabout, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by vacant ground, on or towards the south by Goa Street, on or towards the east by Frere Road, and on or towards the west by vacant ground in the possession of the Trustees, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

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for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

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For Lavatories, Bath-rooms and Cellars,
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Cornices, Mouldings, and Ornamental Stone-work of any description and Ornamental Colored Floors.

For further particulars, rates and estimates apply to

F. BRAIDWOOD,
105 and 106, Medows Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE PROMOTION OF GENERAL HAPPINESS,

BY
PROFESSOR MACMILLAN.

"THIS is a brightly written and very interesting essay by the Professor of Philosophy in Elphinstone College, Bombay. Ordinary readers will find a great deal in this little volume that is instructive and suggestive for Mr. Macmillan touches on numerous subjects from the morality of the butcher's trade to the intricacies of Indian caste, and he has some highly sensible remarks on arbitration the land question, and the organisation of labour. He is never dull, and fact and theory are thoroughly well mixed throughout.—*Glasgow Herald*.

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Price 1-8.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 367 OF 1890.

PRANJIWANDAS NATHOO and TRIBHOWAN NATHOO, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Ganeswady, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHESCURAN DHARAMSEY of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mody Bay, within the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the FINAL DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the following leasehold property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Pranjiwandas Nathoo and Tribhowandas Nathoo and of the abovenamed Defendant Shescuran Dharamsey in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon situate on the northern side of the Goa street on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards and four-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 2739 and Street No. 40 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by vacant ground belonging to the PortTrustees, on or towards the south by the said GoaStreet, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the land leased to Hassam Meya Ahmed, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the abovenamed Defendant Shescuran Dharamsey and his tenants and are now partly in the occupation of the said Shescuran Dharamsey and partly in the occupation of Tribhowan Nathoo as Receiver appointed herein by this Honourable Court or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 23 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of August 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 447 OF 1889.

FAZIL BIN ABDOOLA, of Bombay, Arab Merchant, residing at Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

YUSUB BIN EBRAHIM, RASHED BIN EBRAHIM, Mahomedan Arab Merchants, residing at Beherin, in Arabia, and SALAM BIN EBRAHIM, KHALIFF BIN EBRAHIM, ALLY BIN EBRAHIM, MAHOMED BIN EBRAHIM, KHALED BIN EBRAHIM, ABDULA BIN EBRAHIM, of Beherin, Arabia, residing at Beherin aforesaid minors under the age of 18 years, by their guardian, adlitem YUSUF BIN EBRAHIM, SAGHE, and SHAIKA, widows of the late EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, and SIBIECHI, SHIRIFEE, AISHI, and VAHIZI, daughters of the said EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF heirs and legal representatives of the late EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, deceased, of Beherin, Mahomedan Inhabitant, MUNEA, FATMA, ZAHNI, and AMNA, a minor under the age of 18 years, by her guardian adlitem YUSUF BIN EBRAHIM, daughters of the said EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, heirs and legal representatives of the late EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, deceased...Defendants

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, made in the above suit, and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1890. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Ebrahim bin Yusuf, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Beherin, in Arabia, on or about the 2nd day of January, 1889, are hereby required to fill such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within three calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance..........	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£1,016,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,512

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TO BE disposed of on account of bad health of the present lessor, a contract with the PERIM COAL Co., Ld., for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to shipping, ration to coolies, &c. &c., still to run for 19 months with the option of renewal for 5 years.

For the same reason the contractor will also dispose of his Hotel (Grand Hotel de l' Universe,) established since 1868.

For all informations please address to J. Suel Aden or to the PERIM COAL Co., Ld.,

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A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.

WANTED, an ARAB or WALER charger up to 13 stone and quiet on parade.

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A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.

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Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible] Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	920
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	15,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	428
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,380	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbari	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	105
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	540
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200	16	95
Colaba	560	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	440	250	..	Rs. 50	165
French	150	8,000	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and	300	500	all	50	500xd
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	150xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	97
Prince of Wales	602	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000		60	675

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	2,475
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	860
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	762½xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	325xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all½	85	1,030
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11
Western India Flour	[illegible] ..	..	..	..	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	925
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	595
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	825
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317½
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	237½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	817½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,140xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	260	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	610
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	290
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	625
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football at the Cooperage 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Cricket, Proprietary High School vs. Bombay High School.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th:—Lindula (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Eden Hall (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 13th:—Bryn Glass (s), for Perim; and Khandalla (s), Calcutta, &c.

A JUROR FINED.—On Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Telang, the presiding Judge, fined Mr. A. P. Gould in the sum of Rs. 50 for non-attendance as a special juror.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB vs. ROYAL ARTILLERY.—There will be a practice match between the members of the above club on the Cooperage, at 5-15, this evening. Members are requested to attend.

LOST PROPERTY.—Dr. T. Henderson, who left Bombay by Friday's mail steamer, reports the loss of a brown leather dressing bag between Poona and Bombay, containing gold rings and other valuables, a list of which is with Messrs. Watson and Co. of Bombay.

GAMING AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Inspector George charged Jan Mahomed Ebrahim and six others, before Mr. Richardson—accused No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Chimna Butcher Street, and he with the rest of the accused with being found gaming therein with cards and money on Friday afternoon. The whole of the accused were convicted. Jan Mahomed Ebrahim was fined Rs. 35, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening:—

Quadrile	London Life	Coote.
Song	An der Wiege	Lance.
Selection	From Dorothy	Cellier.
Valse	La Source	Waldteufel.
Fantasia	Maritana	Kappey.
Polka	Iris	Farrell.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Krishna Wittoo, aged 25 years. On the 19th ultimo deceased, while working on board the s. s. Malwa, sustained injuries to his spine, from the effects of which he died on Friday night last, at the hospital. The verdict was, "That the death of Krishna Wittoo was caused by concussion of the spine, the result of a fall on board of a ship, but under what circumstances he received the fall there is no evidence to say."

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, Inspector Cobb brought up on remand and charged Ebrahim Oosman before Mr. Richardson with assaulting Jooma Sahib on the 15th ultimo, with a clasp knife. It appears, on the date in question, the accused asked the complainant to give him some money for drink. On his declining to comply with his request accused assaulted him with a clasp knife, inflicting a slight wound. Complainant was removed to the hospital, where he was detained under treatment. Ebrahim Oosman, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DRAINAGE AT COLABA.—The following has been sent to us for publication:—To the Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee of the Town Council of Bombay.—Gentlemen,—We have the honor to bring to your notice a matter which seems to us to require the immediate attention of the Municipal authorities as affecting the public health. There are no drains in Colaba, where the population has within the last few years enormously increased, with the result that they are exposed to all the diseases which follow in the train of public nuisance. It must be obvious to all that the sanitary requirements of this important portion of the island has already been too long neglected, and now that Mr. Baldwin Latham's long-looked-for report has been received we trust no time will be lost in extending the drainage system, on the most approved principles, to Colaba.—We have, &c., (Signed) J. M. Moses and 181 others.

FROM REFORMATORY TO JAIL.—Before Mr. Cooper on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Butterfield charged Kesso Elias, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 10-10. Alisahib Shaboodeen, the complainant, was called, and stated that he had a shop at Coorla, where he carried on his trade. Having occasion to come into Bombay on Friday he took a ticket for the Musjid Station. On leaving the platform, his attention was drawn to a crowd of people who were gathered around a snake-charmer. While he was looking on amongst the crowd, he felt some one pulling at a string fastened to one of his button holes, and to which was suspended his purse containing the above amount. On turning round he saw the prisoner with the purse in his hand, trying to untie the loop which was passed through the button-hole. Kesso immediately made off, but was arrested by a policeman and the purse recovered. The prisoner, who had been discharged from the Sassoon Reformatory a few days ago, pleaded not guilty, and said the present charge had been laid against him as he had a quarrel with the complainant. His Worship, intimating that he saw no reason to disbelieve the evidence given by the witness, convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

PURSHOTAM MASS OR ADHIK BHADRAPAD.—A correspondent writes:—There have been numerous quotations in different Hindoo Puranas as to the way in which the above Mass, which falls on every third year, should be observed, as it is considered most sacred to purify sin and to make safe the way to heaven after death, according to the tradition existing amongst the class in particular and the religion in general. Since the commencement of the month many learned shastris, and even the general Hindoo laity have been busily engaged in worshipping in different ways in order to obtain some good share for the future. The way in which the ceremony was gone through by the Yajoorwadi and Gurjae Brahmins, through the kind assistance of Messrs. Nilkanth Mahadeo Mogre, J. P., and Hurrischundra Krishna Joshi, and many others, under the auspices of the very venerable Baba Moreshwar Bhat Pathak, Dashagranthi, is praiseworthy and gives great credit to the community concerned. The venerable gentleman took an opportunity for holding a *suptah* at the celebrated temple of Shri Bhooleshwar, consisting of the Brahmins mentioned above, last week, for seven continuous days, which ended two days ago in a grand procession from the temple to the residence of the Pathak in Girgaum, halting at Joykison Maharaja's, who made gifts of cloth and of cups filled with sugarcandy to the shastris.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at Lower Mahim, respecting the death of Damaji Manuk, a carpenter, aged 50 years. About seven months ago he sustained a severe injury to his right foot, which laid him up and rendered him unfit for work. On Saturday morning he was missed from his house. A search was instituted, and his dead body was recovered from a well near by his house. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was "That the death of Damaji Manuk was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."—Another inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the Mustan Tank, respecting the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Khuteeja, aged 60 years. Deceased had been out of her mind for the past two weeks. On Saturday morning she was missed from her house, and her dead body was recovered from the Mustan Tank. The verdict was, "That the death of Khuteeja was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in the Mustan Tank, while in an unsound state of mind."—A third inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the morgue, respecting the death of a woman, named Rai, aged 35 years. Deceased was the wife of a labourer, and lived at Cammateepoora. On Saturday, she quarrelled with her husband as he declined to let her go to her native country, and that night she was found lying unconscious, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on her arrival she was pronounced to be dead. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

THERE is one little episode in connection with the close of the Session, notice of which does not appear in the Parliamentary reports. This is the handing over of the Mace—a proceeding solemnly accomplished between the Serjeant-at-Arms and another officer of the Crown, who is delighted to take the "bauble" into custody and retain it under lock and key till the House shall meet again. A receipt is given to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the mace is carefully carried off in a four-wheeled cab to a place of safety, whence it will not merge till November.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

ON Saturday, at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and a Special Jury, a young Mahomedan, named Emamoodin Nathakhan, was charged with murder, in having, on the night of the 24th ult., caused the death of one Hajee Fahim. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Raikes, under instructions from the Clerk of the Crown, conducted the defence. The under-mentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:—

Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Foreman.
Mr. Piers Morris.
Mr. John Black.
Mr. C. Grey.
Mr. W. M. Bell.
Mr. F. C. Rimington.
Mr. F. C. Brewin.
Mr. Nanabhai Raghunath.
Mr. Geo. McLaren.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, stated the chief facts of the case for the prosecution, remarking that, although the offence charged against the prisoner was of the most serious nature, the evidence was very simple. The only point for the consideration of the jury was whether the evidence for the prosecution was, in their opinion, sufficient to convict the prisoner at the bar. He was charged with having murdered a co-religionist, named Hajee Fahim, who kept a baker's shop, in Falkland Road. The prisoner was employed by the deceased to work in the shop in the month of April last, which was the Mahomedan month of Ramzan, and after a period of three months was discharged, because the deceased had reason to suspect him to have stolen some money from his coat-pocket. The prisoner was thereafter employed by one Ali Jan, who kept a shop adjoining that of the deceased. Ali Jan appeared to be an old pupil of the deceased; and on the latter remonstrating with him for employing a discharged servant of his, Ali Jan dismissed the prisoner from his employ. Prior to this, however, there appeared to have been a dispute between the deceased and the prisoner regarding the wages due to the latter, which was eventaally settled in a suit brought by the prisoner in the Small Causes Court. These were circumstances which testified to the existence of ill-will on the part of the prisoner towards the deceased. Between the date of his dismissal by Ali Jan and the murder, the prisoner did not appear to have had any fixed employment, and lived during that period in the house of one Choonikhan. This brought them to the night of the 23rd August last, and the following morning the prisoner committed the murder. The chief witness for the prosecution would be one Dowlat Lalkhan, who would tell the jury that, having been in the service of the deceased during the time the prisoner was employed by him, he had heard them altercating. On the night in question, Dowlat Khan was sleeping in the front part, or the *otta*, of the shop of deceased, the deceased himself sleeping inside. The evidence would show that, though the deceased's shop had a back-door, it always remained blocked up from inside, so that any one entering the shop that night would necessarily have had to pass over the body of Dowlat Khan, who slept in front of it. Between 2 and 3 on the morning of the 24th August, Dowlat Khan was awakened by the clattering of some copper pots in the back part of the shop; and by the light of a match which he struck, he was able to see the prisoner trying to pass hastily out of the shop. He dealt Dowlat several blows, and finally escaped. Dowlat having struck another match, proceeded inside the shop, and saw the deceased lying on his cot, with his throat cut, and with a wound in the forehead which, the medical evidence would show, had caused fracture of the skull. The police were called, and, directed by Dowlat, they proceeded to the house of Choonikan, where they found the prisoner, apparently asleep, and took him into custody. On a second visit paid to the house by Superintendent Grennan, he found an "angreka," with the sleeves cut off, under the matting on which the prisoner had been sleeping, a "bundee" being found on the roof of the house, close to the skylight, which was wet, and was identified to belong to the prisoner. On the preceding evening, it would appear, the prisoner left Choonikhan's house about 7-30 p.m., and did not return until 2 or 3 the following morning, when he was let in. On his return, he was heard using the water-pipe as if he had been washing something at it. On an examination of the prisoner's clothes, it might be mentioned, the Chemical Analyser to Government, to whom they had been sent, was unable to discover any traces of human blood on them, nor were any traces of blood found on the prisoner's hands or person. The jury would also hear the evidence of the ticket-collector, at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, who recognised the prisoner as having attended the theatre that night. These, said the Advocate-General, were the main facts connected with the commission of the murder. In the deceased's shop was found a blood-stained knife, which had been pronounced as a likely weapon to cause the wound on the deceased's throat. The knife was always kept in a box, of which the prisoner was aware. There was also found a piece of wood with blood stains upon it, but the prosecution did not rely upon that fact, as they had no means of proving that it was human blood. The fact was that this piece of wood was found near the deceased's cot, away from the place where it had been placed the previous evening; but the prosecution would make no special point of the presence of blood stains on it, having regard to the fact that it was used for chopping meat on.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution to support the opening statement of the counsel.

Dowlut Khan Lalkhan, a young Mahomedan, said he knew the deceased, in whose service he was at the time of his death. He was a baker, and kept a shop at Falkland Road. Witness entered the service in April last, and knew the prisoner, who was also in the deceased's employ. He had joined the service before the witness did. Both had served together about ten or fifteen days, and the accused had to leave the service, because the deceased had lost some money, and suspected him to have stolen it. Before leaving, he asked for his wages, but eventually left without receiving them. He then took employment in an adjoining shop, kept by one Ali Jan, with whom he remained eight or nine days, but who dismissed him on hearing from the deceased that he (prisoner) was a thief, and had been stealing his monies. After the service of a Small Cause Court summons upon him, the deceased paid the prisoner his wages. Prisoner subsequently went to Choonikhan's house, but witness could not say if he was employed there. On the night of the murder, witness and the deceased retired about 12 o'clock. The deceased slept inside on a cot, while witness slept on the *otta*, being the front part of the shop. Half the shop-door was closed before they retired. Witness's body, on his lying down, blocked the open portion of the door. The back-door was fastened from inside. Witness was awakened by hearing a clattering of some vessels in the back part of the shop. He struck a match, and as he was about to go in, the prisoner rushed out. Witness seized him by his "bundee," whereupon he struck witness a severe blow in the chest and escaped. Witness struck another match, and on entering the room, he found the deceased with his throat cut and lying in a pool of blood. Deceased lay on his cot on his back. The police were called, and they found a knife near the fire-place in the front part of the shop. The blood appeared to be fresh. On going to the shop of Choonikhan, they saw the prisoner lying down, and he was arrested. In the deceased's shop witness had found a block of wood near the cot. The knife, which was found in the room with blood upon it, used to be kept in a box in the shop, where it was placed on the evening in question.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes.—I had no quarrel with the accused while in the deceased's service. Prisoner was always kind to me as was the deceased. Prisoner had struck me severely on one occasion, but I bore him no ill-will.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution the prisoner, in answer to the Court, made a statement alleging that he was innocent of the murder, and that the whole case had been got up by the police against him.

The Advocate-General, in summing up the evidence, remarked that the jury would do well not to credit the prisoner's statement, by which he wanted to make out that the case had been got up by the police. If the police had done so, said the learned counsel, the case would have been placed before the jury in a different shape from that in which it came before them, and the links in the chain of evidence would have been more complete than they might appear to be. In the learned counsel's experience during the last twenty-five years, the Police of Bombay had never been guilty of concocting a case; and if the prisoner's statement could be relied upon, this would be the first case of its kind to bring disgrace upon the Bombay Police. The learned counsel reviewed the salient points of the evidence which seemed to establish the charge laid against the prisoner.

Mr. Raikes, in addressing the jury for the defence, urged that the whole of the evidence against the prisoner, except that of one witness, was circumstantial; and he hoped the jury would be very careful before accepting as true the statements made by the witnesses for the prosecution. The learned counsel, coming to the question of motive, said he did not see why there should have been any ill-feeling on the part of the prisoner towards the deceased, merely because the latter had no money by him to pay the prisoner his wages. The debt was certainly not a sufficient motive to induce the prisoner to commit the crime of murder; and the learned counsel said it would be most unfair for the jury to accept the theory of the motive alleged by the prosecution. The fact that the prisoner left his residence about 7 o'clock on the evening in question proved nothing against him; and his absence was accounted for by the evidence of the ticket-collector at the theatre, where he (prisoner) passed his time. With regard to the evidence of Dowlut Khan, Mr. Raikes urged that it could not be relied upon. There was no light in the deceased's shop, and Dowlut spoke at random what he believed he saw on getting up from a sound sleep. His impressions must have been hazy under the circumstances; and professing, as he did, to have seen things in the dark, his evidence must be rejected as untrustworthy. With the rejection of Dowlut's evidence, the learned counsel submitted that here remained nothing but circumstantial evidence; and that it would be dangerous for the jury to find the prisoner guilty upon such evidence.

His lordship, in summing up the case, remarked that the only direct evidence to connect the prisoner with the murder was that of Dowlut Khan, the man who was employed in the shop of the deceased. He was an intelligent witness, and knew the prisoner well, having been in the same employ with him for several days. His evidence was not shaken in cross-examination; and it was for the jury to judge how far they could rely upon his evidence, taking into consideration at the same time the statement made by the prisoner that day. At the moment the prisoner rushed out of the shop Doulat was not sure what had occurred in the shop. He might have thought that a theft was intended; but it appeared that the moment he saw that his master had been murdered, he denounced the prisoner as the perpetrator of the murder. With regard to the allegation that the case had been got up by the police, his lordship said there were no grounds, as far as he could see, to say that such was the case. The most important point for the jury to consider was whether the prisoner had been sufficiently identified by the evidence for the prosecution as the person who rushed out of the deceased's shop and committed the murder.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

The prisoner averred that he was innocent, and that if he had committed the murder he would have escaped.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that the jury had carefully considered his case. All that could be said for him had been said by his counsel, and had been carefully considered by the jury. They had found him guilty, and his lordship had no alternative but to pass upon him the extreme sentence of the law.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

THE HINDOOSTAN S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventeenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Registered Offices, No. 12, Hummum Street, Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, in the chair. The following report was submitted:—

The directors feel much pleasure in laying before you their seventeenth annual report of the working of your mill. From the annexed audited accounts and the statement of profit and loss, it will be seen that the company has made a net profit for the year ending 30th June, 1890, of Rs. 166,776-8-6, including last year's balance. Your directors have paid last January an ad-interim dividend, at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter share, which absorbed, Rs. 48,000. They now purpose to pay for the second half-year a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share, which will amount to Rs. 60,000; to carry to depreciation of machinery account, Rs. 30,000; to carry to reserve fund to meet contingencies, Rs. 20,000; to carry to balance to next year's account, Rs. 8,776-8-6;—total, Rs. 1,66,776-8-6; You are well aware that during the month of May last a disastrous fire occurred just in close proximity of your mill and destroyed the Gordon Mills. Your company's property was in great danger, but fortunately the mill was saved with a loss of about Rs. 17,000 to one of the cotton godowns in your compound, opposite the Gordon Mills; however, the loss is covered by insurance. Your mill's yarn and cloth find ready sales in the Indian and Foreign markets, and the mill is working satisfactorily. Your company's property is insured for the sum of Rs. 12,94,000, and cotton, yarn, cloth, and stores for the sum of Rs. 7,50,000, aggregating Rs. 20,44,000.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said the mill was at present working at a profit, the earnings during the last two months—July and August—being reckoned to be about Rs. 33,000.

The directors' report, audited accounts, and balance-sheet were read and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per whole, and Rs. 12-8 per quarter share, was declared. Mr. Ramjee Lukhmidass, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company for the ensuing year. Messrs. Framjee Temuljee Mirza and Fakirjee Muncherjee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, managers, directors, agents, and treasurers brought the proceedings to a close.

BHOWNUGGER AFFAIRS.

THE following [illegible] issue of the *Gujer*[illegible]

No. 29, Meadow[illegible]

TO THE [illegible]

Sir,—Our atten[illegible] article in the *Guje*[illegible] the heading "Furt[illegible] in a position to sta[illegible] the said article i[illegible] are absolutely devoid [illegible]out mischievous inventio[illegible] connection with the appearance [illegible]*posure Gazettes*—which is still under consideration—leads us to the belief that the article under notice is written with the object of causing annoyance to the Durbar.

We, therefore, as solicitors to the Durbar, warn you to be very careful in the future, and should you hereafter lend yourself to the publication of any random or bazaar-gossip injuriously affecting the Durbar, as you have done in the present instance, you will be proceeded against with the strictest rigour of the law. We have to ask you to publish this letter in your next issue, and in the meantime we reserve to ourselves liberty to make such use of this letter as we may think proper.—We beg to remain, &c.,

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors, High Court.
Bombay, 10th September, 1890.

Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Bhownugger Durbar.

Dear Sirs,—Our client, the editor of the *Gujerati*, has placed in our hands your letter addressed to him, dated the 8th instant, with instructions to state in reply as follows:—Our client denies that the article complained of was written by him with the remotest intention of causing any annoyance to the Durbar or with other motive than that of laying before the public such information as he received under the belief that it was true. Our client is completely surprised at the allegation contained in the third para. of your letter under reply, especially because he is not aware of any past action on his part which could have given the Durbar occasion for complaint. Our client has all throughout maintained perfect neutrality in criticizing the affairs concerning the Durbar, and is not conscious of having in any manner made his paper the instrument either of one side or the other. If the article now complained of contains any statement which the Durbar thinks to be mischievous inventions, our client will be but too happy to correct them on the same being pointed out to him. In conclusion, he instructs us to assure you once more that he had not the slightest intention to injure or favour the cause of any party.—Yours, &c.,

CHITNIS, MOTILAL, & MALVI.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 9th September, 1890:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	21,88,869	Inc.
Do. at Branches	1,21,015	Dec.
Other Deposits	15,81,963	Inc.
Post Bills	29,896	"

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	9,78,112	Inc.
Loans	4,25,375	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,06,589	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	3,08,719	"
Cash at Head Office	17,91,905	"
Do. at Branches	9,68,277	"

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 9th September, 1890:—

Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	£ 14,989,000
Remitted from 1st April 1890 to 6th September 1890	7,633,600
Balance to be remitted from the 7th September to 31st March 1891	7,355,400

EFFORTS are being made to erect a Christian church at Kazipett, which is a railway junction of some importance on the Bezwada line and contains a large Christian population.

PARSEE CHARITIES.

THE New Year of the Parsees commences from Wednesday next, and the progress made by them during heir last year in a variety of ways is noted in a memoranum by Mr. Bomonjee Behramjee Patel, from whichit appears that the fountain of Parsee charity and philanthropy is never dry; on the contrary, it gathers force as it rolls on from year to year. In 1888-89, the aggregate value of their benefactions amounted to Rs. 4,55,000; whereas the total sum bestowed by them for philanthropic purposes during the period under review came up to Rs. 9,95,040, a sum most creditable to this small section of the native communty of Bombay. The characteristic nature of their charities is that they are directed for the benefit of all nationalities. The largest sum given this year was the one recently set apart by the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, namely, Rs. 3,75,000, for establishing an Anglo-Vernacular School for the poorer classes of the Parsees. Next in importance is Rs. 1,00,000 bestowed by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., for a Lepers' Asylum at Trombay, in addition to his other benefactions. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggri's "Awabai Bhownuggri Hall for Nurses," Sir Dinshaw Petit's Gymnasium, and his free gift of a large piece of land near the Poona Science College for erecting a "Bactriological Laboratory." To these may be added Mr. Nusservanji Petit's Charitable Dispensary at Wada, and his late son Mr. Jamsetjee's "Female Ward," attached to the Civil Hospital at Sadra, the Bomonji Allbless Obstretic Hospital, Mr. Pestonji Cama's Rs. 20,000 for a scholarship, in connection with the Bombay University and Rs 5,000 for a gold medal in the name of his wife, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Rs. 8,000 for a school-house in Bhewndy, Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Khandalavala's Rs. 10,000 for enabling poor Parsees to invest their children with the sacred thread and shirt. In other spheres of life the Parsees have shone conspicuously during the last year. Sir Dinshaw Petit has been honoured by the Queen-Empress with the honourable title of a Baronet: the Dustoor of the Deccan with that of Shums-ool-Olma; three Parsees were promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major; 14 were made Justices of the Peace; one was raised to the acting appointment of the First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and another to be the Fourth Judge; one has recently been appointed to act as First Assistant Collector and Superintendent of Factories. In educational advancement, two Parsees were made M.D. at Brussels; two B.A. at Oxford; two M.A. at Bombay; 19 B.A.; 16 Medical Graduates; 5 Vakils; 3 Solicitors: and 2 Barristers, and 2 Parsee girls have successfully passed their medical examination at the Grant Medical College.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB RACES.

THE Two-length Back Race (Handicap) and the Two-length Lottery Race, open to members of the above club, took place at the Back Bay Baths, on Saturday afternoon, and were very successful, eleven competitors swimming in each event. In the former race, for which the silver medals have been offered by the Club Committee, there were four heats; Messrs. T. Pillow (5 secs), G. Claridge (25 secs.), H. Hyde (3 secs.), A. Hind (scratch), F. Gymer (3 secs.), D. Pinder (25 secs.), Solon Guez (8 secs.), A. Sharp (3 secs.), J. Beckerleg (scratch), H. Good (15 secs.), and C. Good (8 secs.), being the starters, the winners of the four heats being respectively Messrs. Solon Guez, H. Good, A. Hind, and T. Pillow, who will swim off the final at 7 a.m. on Tuesday morning.

In the Lottery Race the competitors had to draw their starts previous to starting, which at the close of the contest were deducted from their actual winning time, the race resulting in the two prizes being won by Messrs. Beckerleg and C. Good. The following was the result of the race:—

Competitors.	Actual time of swimming two lengths.	Seconds start.	Winning time.	Result.
	m. s.		m. s.	
J. Beckerleg	0 56	29	0 27	Prize, a Silver [Medal.
C. Good	0 56	25	0 31	Prize, a Silver
J. Graham	1 15	27	0 38	Pencil Case.
F. W. Gymer	0 54	15	0 39	
A. Hind	0 58	18	0 40	
Solon Guez	1 1	12	0 49	
H. G. Hyde	1 0 1-5	9	0 51 1-5	
T. Pillow	0 52 2-5	1	0 51 2-5	
E. Pyrke	1 14	5	1 11	
D. A. Finder	1 29	11	1 18	
G. W. Claridge	1 26 4-5	2	1 24 4-5	

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 12.

Lombarde, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on sick leave, from Neemuch.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Witherall, Major, Bo, 22nd Bo Infy, station leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Belford, Major, Bengal, 17th Lancers, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

Leslie, Captain, Bo, 2nd P W O Grenadiers, on leave, to Poona.

[illegible]g, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolali.

SEPTEMBER 14.

[illegible], Surgeon, Bo, 7th Bo Lancers, to rejoin, to [illegible]

[illegible] VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

[illegible] ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE [illegible] H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 15th September 1890.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 8-30 p. m. All Recruits are requested to attend as well as N. C. Officers and Volunteers.

There will be sword drill for officers, who are requested to bring their swords.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be drill for Recruits only at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 5-30 p.m. Uniform to be worn.

3. There will be riding drill for all Recruits on Wednesday, the 17th, and Saturday, the 20th instant, at 7 a. m., at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.

4. There will be drill with swords and carbines for all Recruits at the Town Hall, at 5-30 p. m. on Friday, the 19th instant.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

For the week commencing Monday, 15th September, 1890.

1. It is notified for information that the Colaba Rifle Range will be available for practice on Saturday next, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m. Only ten members will be allowed to fire. Members, therefore, wishing to take advantage of this opportunity are requested to notify the same to the Sergeant Instructor at Head-Quarters, when names will be registered in succession.

2. The following drills will take place this week at Head-Quarters:—

MORNING DRILLS.

Tuesday 16th and Thursday 18th—7 a. m., Gun drill.

EVENING DRILLS.

Wednesday 17th—6-30 p. m. Carbine drill for Recruits.

Friday 19th—6-30 p. m. Gun drill.

By order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.

Poona, 12th September 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

No 5 Native Mountain Batty—Lt E C Pottinger, 10th Fd Batty RA, to offte as Subaltern during the absence of Lt H R Cooke on leave on M. C.

With reference to Army Order No 398 of 1890, it is notified that Surgeon J P Barry, Medl Offr, 4 Bo I, held charge of 21st Bo I (Marine Bn) from the 11th April 1890, in addition to his own duties, to the 14th August 1890, on which date he was relieved by Surgeon Jenney.

Brigade Surgeon H Cook, M D, I M S, is appointed offg. administrative medical officer, Nagpore District.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 462 of the 8th inst., Br. Gl. W. H. Ross is posted to the Nagpur Dt.

With reference to G O G No 463 of the 8th inst, Col on the Staff J Galloway, C B, is posted to Nusseerabad.

Under instructions from India Horse Guards, it is intimated that Cap. H S Horne, No 27 Fd Batty RA, has been appointed Staff Captain, RA, Meerut Circle, and is to proceed forthwith to take up the appointment, travelling under para 513 (X) A R I, Vol X, Part II.

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India the undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers—LtC H Hicks for 6 months, on private affairs.

1st Worcestershire Regt.—Lt. B Thomas for 4 months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—18th Hussars—Capt F J P Butler, to remain in England, in extension, from 11th November 1890, to 31st March 1891, on private affairs.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURIDAY. THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sealevel. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and x prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approx mately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·660	N E	1	97·5	79·1	62	..	24·50	+0·84
Agra	29·698	N W	4	90·6	79·4	67	..	23·83	−1·70
Cawnpore	29·709	W S W	4	98·1	77·1	70	0·05	33·86	..
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	29·696	S W	2	88·5	77·4	79	..	42·54	+8·33
Jacobabad	29·704	Calm	1	103·4	75·7	61	..	·98	−0·81
Kurrachee	29·738	W S W	17	89·7	76·8	78	..	7·74	+0·84
Ajmere	29·741	Calm	1	89·2	75·6	82	..	11·11	−9·78
Deesa	29·735	S	4	90·2	75·8	87	..	14·66	−9·36
Rajkote	29·767	WN W	10	81·9	71·8	84	0·35	15·89	−11·12
Neemuch	29·757	Calm	4	87·3	69·6	92	0·36	17·55	−10·51
Indore	29·729	Calm	1	84·1	70·0	89	1·80	..	..
Saugor	29·692	S E	5	89·3	70·1	90	1·47	44·17	+7·36
Jubbulpur	29·726	E N E	2	88·9	71·1	92	2·30	37·08	−13·65
Hoshangabad	29·721	E	2	94·4	72·7	91	2·50	30·39	−18·90
Khandwa	29·731	W S W	4	86·7	76·8	88	1·05	20·15	−6·12
Raipur	29·686	N N E	4	87·0	74·6	83	0·54	32·30	−11·35
Nagpoor	29·733	S	4	85·2	73·1	87	2·63	40·96	+1·07
Amraoti	29·726	W	3	84·8	72·8	92	0·53	25·83	−1·96
Akola	29·736	W N W	5	87·0	72·7	84	0·40	26·76	+0·22
Surat	29·762	W N W	F	79·5	70·5	98	0·51	53·00	+16·46
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	29·797	W	13	84·4	76·8	82	0·01	59·78	−7·62
Poona	29·813	W	12	81·9	67·9	77	0·02	14·69	−1·35
Sholapore	29·825	W S W	7	83·3	67·1	86	..	16·11	−6·17
Ratnagiri	29·818	S S E	9	82·4	72·4	88	0·42	121·33	+23·71
Belgaum	29·825	WN W	3	75·3	63·9	85	0·03	35·20	+2·53
Goa	29·853	S S E	8	83·0	76·0	95	0·35	81·28	..
Karwar	29·842	S W	2	82·7	72·3	87	0·14	113·83	+5·57
Mangalore	29·889	Calm	2	79·3	71·9	90	0·16	72·81	−28·45
Calicut	29·921	N N W	9	77·2	72·1	97	0·19	68·23	−13·74
Cochin	29·924	N W	M	78·3	72·1	86	0·18	51·27	−20·17
Bangalore	29·886	W	5	78·2	63·9	81	0·57	17·31	+1·49
Secunderabad	29·783	..	7	79·2	69·8	81	..	26·76	+4·98
Masulipatam	29·728	WN W	1	92·2	79·0	82	..	15·16	−5·50
Bellary	29·831	W	10	89·5	70·9	74	..	6·20	−1·13
Cuddapah	29·818	N W	..	91·0	74·8	68	..	19·90	+5·63
Madras	29·784	WN W	9	90·2	78·1	75	..	13·86	+0·53
Coimbatore	29·872	S W	8	88·3	69·3	79	..	3·11	−1·83
Trichinopoly	29·835	W	8	96·6	75·4	75	0·50	12·35	+3·21
Negapatam	29·825	W S W	6	91·0	75·7	77	..	13·04	+3·59
Colombo, (12th)	29·921	W S W	11	81·5	77.0	76	0·01	7·11	−11·08

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased in Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Punjab, and also locally at Agra, Belgaum, Masulipatam and Madras, but has increased everywhere else. The changes in either direction have been slight or moderate, and the general distribution shows low readings in the Punjab and high in the extreme south. The baric gradients are moderate to the southwards of latitude 20°, while readings in all the remaining districts are nearly uniform. The barometer reads above the average at Jhansi and below it elsewhere. Winds on the West Coast and in Gujarat and the Central Provinces are very variable, while the north easterly wind is blowing at Dellhi. Over the rest of the country, however, south-westerly to north-westerly currents prevail. The wind force has been fairly average at Karachi, Rajkot, Bombay, Poona, Madras, Trichinopoly and Ratnagiri, and generally less than the average in most parts of the country. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 18 miles per hour at Calicut, 14 miles at Poona, 16 miles at Karachi, 12 at Akola, Bombay and Secunderabad, and 10 at Khandwa and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is 3° to 8° hotter than usual at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Saugor and Delhi, and 4° to 8° cooler at Rajkot, Nagpur, Surat, Sholapur, Mangalore, Cochin, Secunderabad and Madras, while the variations elsewhere are small. Nights are very hot at Khandwa and very cold at Surat, while over the rest of the country the variations in either direction do not exceed 3°. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum and Bangalore (64°). Except in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Sind and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, the air remains very damp, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Rain has fallen in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also at Trichinopoly, Rajkot and Cawnpore. The principal falls are 2·63" at Nagpur, 2·50" at Hoshangabad, 2·30" at Jubulpore, 1. 80" at Indore, 1·47" at Saugor and 1·05" at Khandwa. The general weather conditions continue to be very favourable, and promise showery weather over the greater part of the country. The monsoon gradient all along the West Coast is double its average strength today.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

The barometer is still changing by small amounts, and has risen in North-west India and south of the Peninsula, but has fallen at the head of the Peninsula, Bengal, and Arracan. The distribution is still unchanged, the readings decreasing slowly from high pressure in the south to low pressure in the north. Winds are very variable in Northern India generally, and westerly over the Peninsula, the force being about the average generally, but slightly stronger than usual in the West Coast. The temperature is slightly excessive in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and slightly deficient in Punjab and Bombay. Rain is general in Burma, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, with scattered showers in most other parts of India. Mymensingh reports four inches; and Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Jubbulpore two.

SEPT. 14.

Pressure changes continue small. A slight fall is reported in the Central Provinces and Behar, and a rise elsewhere, with a large and very shallow depression drifting across the central parts of the country, and a small shallow depression south of the Punjab; while readings are highest in the extreme south. Winds are westerly across the Peninsula; southerly to south-easterly in the east of the Bay, Burma, and Bengal; and variable in North-west India; the force being above the average in the West Coast, and below over the Bay. The temperature is low, except in Bengal, where a trifling excess of rain has fallen in all the provinces, except the Punjab plains; the fall being general in Burma, Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Central India, and scattered elsewhere. Silchar reports three and half inches; Rangoon, Moulmein, Chittagong and Indore three; and Akyab five.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th September, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·809
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	·814
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·5
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	333
Fall of Rain*	0·01
Total fall during month	3·06
" " year	59·83
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th September.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

IT appears, says a Bangalore paper, "that we have not done with the Russian scare. The latest phase of this 'fad' is the rumour now prevalent in Bangalore that Dr. Dhanakoti Raju is a Russian, and that the Mysore Durbar has been hood-winked in making over all Mysore's iron deposits for the manufacture of Russian small-arms and bayonets." Our contemporary thinks it well to state that Dr. Dhanakoti is "a well-known citizen of Madras and a Fellow of its University. He has been three times to Europe, but we cannot say if his rambles have extended as far as St. Petersburg, or to that head of the Russian propaganda—Moscow. We can confidently tell our timorous fellow-citizens that Dr. Dhanakoti Raju is not Russian, nor yet a German, so they need not furbish up their old fowling-pieces and horse-pistols."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of SPECTACLES FOLDERS, etc. of Brazillian Pebbles or perfect Optical Glasses fitted on best recognised method to suit the sight accurately. Special arrangements for up-country customers on application. DINSHAW, M. DUSTUR Oculist, Optician. 93 Medow Street, Fort, (Opposite Soundy & Co.)

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3. with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

HOTEL or CLUB MANAGER ENGLISH.—25 years' India and England experience. The Highest Testimonials. Opened for engagement 21st Instant. Security if required. Up-country preferred. Address, "A. B." care of Postmaster, BYCULLA POST OFFICE, BYCULLA.

NOTICE, Our new stock of KIOTO HOT WATER PLATES to hand, those who have registered their orders please apply sharp. Price Rs. 1-10, SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

A NOVELTY.—ZOROASTRIAN NEW YEAR'S CARDS, a choice selection of tastefully decorated Cards, greetings in Guzerati Language, specially ordered out by SHERIAR ASPANDIAR IRANI, Kalbadevi Road.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY (of Calcutta) General Drapers Hosiers, Milliners, Importers of Boots and Shoes, Etc., will OPEN an ESTABLISHMENT, at 47, Esplanade, Bombay, MONDAY, 22nd Sept.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 postage. anna 1.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or preceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 23 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J." care of this paper.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Pali HILL with stabling, TO LET. For particulars apply to C. H. B. FORBES and Co., No. 1., Bell Lane, Fort.

THE XMAS DANCE ANNUALS, for "1891," can now be had, also Francis and Days 9th Comic Annual containing song "Ask a Pliceman." Price As. 12 each book.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the climate of India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Mining Machines, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, Ice Machines, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c., of various descriptions, sizes, and capacities. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made for India, always on show at the appointed agents. Show-Rooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

SPARE AMMUNITION for No. 2 Air Gun, bullets 1,000 Rs. 3, 1 dozen darts Rs. 1-8 Springs Rs. 4, Spare ammunition for No. 3 Air Gun 500 bullets Rs. 3, 1 dozen darts Rs. 2, Spring replaced Rs. 4—STEFFENAUER & Co, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

REUTER reports a decline of ⅜d. in Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 53d. per oz., which is confirmed by private messages; the price coming half a cent lower from New York at 114½, with Exchange on Demand half a cent down, at 4·84½. Rates for Rupee Paper on the other side fell ⅛ per cent. in Fours, at £87½, and ⅞ in 4½ per cents. at £89¼. Consols remained at 95⅝; and no further change in the rates of discount is reported. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 107⅞. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was still 1s. 8 1-16d. An advance of ¼ per cent. took place in French Rentes in Paris at 96½; Exchange in London was again a trifle higher at fcs. 25·28. The quotation for Silver received from London to-day is still 53d. per oz.; but from New York the price comes half a cent lower, at 115, Exchange not being quoted.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed was quiet but steady at Thursday's quotations for Bombay Seed on the spot and to arrive. Wheat was steady at a further advance of ¼d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and of 1d. in White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool at 7s. 5¼ and 7s. 5d. per cental ex-quay, respectively. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was the same as the previous Friday's estimate, at 2,210,000 quarters.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats firm; the day's Sales having again aggregated 10,000 bales, including again the large proportion of 2,000 bales of Surats. The price of Mid.-American on the spot was still 5 13-16d., and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for all the nearer deliveries, and 1-32d. for December-January and onward, the quotations being 5 23-32d. in the nearest position, and 5 37-64d. in the most distant. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was steady. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed quiet; Surats firm; the sales having been 7,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats. Spot and Arrival American Cotton was unchanged, but Tinnevelly was 1-16d. lower in each grade quoted; and "Fine" Broach in Havre was half a franc lower at 66 fcs.

The weekly figures wired from Liverpool yesterday show some increase in the volume of business passing, the total sales having been 3,000 bales more than in the preceding week at 50,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 10,000 bales more, at 56,000 bales. The Imports were 5,000 bales less at 21,000 bales. The total Stock had become lighter by 38,000 bales; but it was still 156,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 298,000 bales above the figures for 1888, as shown below. The Stock of East Indian Cotton had decreased during the week by 5,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 253,000 bales. The figures for the total Visible Supply come the same as they did a week ago, while of East Indian Cotton there were 27,000 bales less in sight; and the comparison with the two preceding years shows an increase, in the total Supply, of 275,000 bales as against last year, and of 340,000 bales for the year before; and in East Indian Cotton of 178,000 bales, and 271,000 bales, respectively. There had been no further change in the price of spot American Cotton during the week; but an advance of 3-64d. had been established in Arrivals; and as the former rate stood yesterday it was ⅝d. lower than at this time last year, and 3-16d. below that ruling the year before.

In New York, 10 11-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday, and September Futures were unmoved at 10·39 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales, making the week's total much more than in either of the two previous year, the arrivals since the 1st instant, showing an excess of 56,000 bales compared with last year's, and of 116,000 as against those for the same period in 1888. The quantity in sight is wired from New York as 10,220,000 bales. To-day there was an advance of 1-16 cent in the spot price at 10¾ cents, and September Futures were 3 points higher at 10·42 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales going against 17,000 bales last year, and 7,400 bales in 1888.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts..................	125,000	93,000	46,000
" exports to U. K..........	60,000	40,000	31,000
" " Continent.......	....	4,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90.	201,000	115,000	85,000
" exports to U. K. do.	78,000	63,000	44,000
" " to Continent do. ...	....	7,000	10,000
" Stock in the Ports..........	144,000	106,000	185,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 12th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,130,000	855,010	789,850
" " Surats....	485,000	306,500	213,830

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	586,000	430,310	292,270
London [illegible]	31,000	23,000	14,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	55,000	30,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	26,000	25,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	534,310	331,270
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 11-16d.	6d.
[illegible]	[illegible]	4 13-16d.	4⅜d.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1⅞d.	1⅜d.

[illegible] AND YARNS.—The [illegible] to shipments of Co[illegible]dia came to hand this [illegible] principal item of *Plain Co*[illegible]me 3⅝ million yards in last month's [illegible] this port, compared with those for July; but an increase of over 9¾ million yards as against those for August last year. In shipments of *Coloured Cottons* there had been a material increase both as against those for the previous month and for August, 1889; while in the case of *Printed Cottons*, a large increase, compared with the shipments for July, and some falling off as against last year's, is shown. The shipments of *Twist* were heavier in each comparison. The figures for the eight months of the present year disclose an increase in the shipments to this port in every item, excepting *Printed Cottons*, compared with the missions during the same period last year, the excess in *Plain Cottons* having been nearly 7 million yards, in *Coloured Cottons* 10¾ million yards, and in *Twist* 380,000 lbs., the decrease in *Printed Cottons* being 9½ million yards. Shipments to Calcutta were considerably heavier last month on the most important line than for July and for August, 1889, the increase shown by the subjoined figures being nearly 11½ million yards and 21¼ million yards respectively; the other items not showing any great alteration either way in either comparison, shipments of *Twist* to that port having been exactly on the same scale. To Madras the shipments were heavier, all round, than July, but rather lighter, except in the item of *Printed Cottons*, than in August last year.

	August 1890.	July 1890.	Aug. 1889.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	47,850,000	51,500,000	38,050,000
Colored Cottons "	7,400,000	5,350,000	5,850,000
Printed Cottons "	12,600,000	8,950,000	13,050,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,700,000	1,150,000	1,400,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	100,750,000	89,300,000	79,250,000
Colored Cottons "	6,400,000	6,000,000	7,950,000
Printed Cottons "	6,550,000	5,200,000	7,050,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	8,200,000	6,400,000	8,950,000
Colored Cottons "	1,600,000	900,000	1,800,000
Printed Cottons "	1,300,000	850,000	950,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,300,000	1,150,000	1,400,000

Bombay only—	1890. For eight months.	1889. For eight months.
Plain Cottons......yds.	334,750,000	327,859,000
Colored Cottons... "	45,100,000	34,224,000
Printed Cottons... "	67,200,000	76,421,000
Twist ....lbs.	9,800,000	9,420,000

COTTON.—Hardly anything has been doing in this staple here to-day, the reported Sales consisting of only 200 bales of Bhownugger, at Rs. 183¼, and 150 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 169, per candy, the feeling having been very quiet, but prices showing no quotable change.

WHEAT also has been neglected to a great extent, only a few small transactions having transpired; but dealers quote previous rates for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent, enquiry having been principally for *Linseed*, which we call one anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	671	bales.
Wheat..................................	4,469	cwt.
Linseed................................	1,725	"
Ground Nuts..........................	571	"
Castor Seed..........................	2,586	"

FREIGHTS are steady at previous quotations; but only a slight inquiry for tonnage is noticeable, and nothing fresh of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE, following the course of Silver, opened this morning at a decline of about 3-32d. in Bank and Private paper on last evening's final quotations, with considerable irregularity in rates, which, however, soon settled down to 1s. 8 5-16d. for Bank Demand and 1s. 8⅜d. for three months' sight Credits. At the close, however, the market was firm, and 1-32d. higher was quoted for Credits. A few transactions took place in forward remittance at 1s. 8⅜d. for Telegraphic for December transfer, and 1s. 8 17-32d. for Demand, for March delivery. We quote ready:

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 8 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 8⅜d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 8 21-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...2·17½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was inclined to be weak and declining to-day in presence of the news from London; but, sustained to some extent by news of a strong market in Calcutta, at 103 1-16 for Fours for cash, rates here only gave way to the extent of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., closing at 103⅛ for Money; at 102⅞ for the next settlement; and at 102⅞ for the October account, being a recovery of 1-16 from the lowest rates touched during the day. 105½ is now the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—This market was closed to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEWETT—September 14, at 146, Middle Colaba, the wife of George Burrowes Hewett, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TOWNLEY—September 10, at Petersfield, Simla, the wife of George Townley, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TEMPLE-SAURIN-BROOKE—September 9, at St Peter's Church, Saugor, C P, by the Rev F Stewart Dyer, MA, Chaplain of Jhansi, Captain Grenville E Temple, Derbyshire Regiment, to Mary Lilian, daughter of Colonel W Saurin-Brooke, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATH.

MACDONALD—September 6, at Naini Tal, John C Macdonald, Superintendent Terai, son of the late Captain Macdonald, R E.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1890.

IF the intentions of the Government in regard to the Ratnagiri Khots are misconstrued out of doors, it is only because they have preferred to make their inquiries into the matter under conditions which are not calculated to give confidence to the people affected, and because the Resolution in which important changes in the status of the Khots are understood to be foreshadowed is still treated as a confidential document. Government have possibly sufficient reasons for not taking into their confidence the people concerning whose interests they are preparing to legislate. But such legislative proposals as they may have to make would bespeak greater confidence if they were to be based upon the results of an inquiry conducted on the spot, with reasonable publicity, and with due facility to both parties for representing their respective rights and grievances. It is understood, however, that the amendments of the Act of 1880 which the Government have in contemplation are intended to sever the relations of the Khots with dharekari villages; to impose upon the Khots the functions of revenue patels and village accountants; to substitute cash rents for rents in kind; to reduce the period necessary for the attainment by subordinate tenants of occupancy rights, and to make these rights freely transferable, which at present they are not; and to raise, in some degree and by some method concerning which no specific information is at present available, the status of tenants-at-will and non-privileged occupants in general, at the expense of the Khots. For obvious reasons criticism of a scheme which the authors or projectors of it refrain from revealing must be of an indefinite and tentative kind; but if the intentions of Government are such as they are credited with it is easy to understand why the Khots feel that their rights are in danger.

The last named proposal, to begin with, would seem on the face of it to threaten a revival of the troubles to which some too famous sections of the Bombay Survey Act of 1865 gave rise. It is too long a story to go into at length, but there is a voluminous literature on the subject which will repay perusal, and the moral of which should not be lost on Government. To understand it rightly it is necessary to bear in mind that the history of the Khoti tenure in the South Konkan, as it concerns us now, goes back to the beginning of the British occupation in 1818, and that the first period extends from that year to 1848. During that period it would have been easy for the British Government to abolish the Khot. As a matter of fact they decided, so far as the essential rights of the Khots were concerned, to leave things as they found them. A letter from the Company written in 1825 lays down clearly the principle upon which it was determined to proceed. "Where rights are established in behalf of existing middlemen," the Company wrote, "of whatever denomination and whether by the express act of competent authority or by long prescription, they ought to be respected." Whatever uncertainty there may have been amongst Revenue Officers during this period as to the nature and origin of the Khoti tenure, this was a sound principle to go upon, and the Government were careful to make their practice conform as closely to it as possible. In the next period, which may be reckoned to have extended from 1848 to 1873, the prevailing idea amongst Revenue Officers was that the principles of Captain Wingate's survey settlement were as applicable to one form of tenure as to another. Nothing would satisfy them but that they must apply a ryotwari settlement to Khot villages. The gist of that settlement was that every occupant of every field acquired an occupancy right in that field, and the Survey Act of 1865,—whether by accident or by design has been disputed—by two special sections (sections 37 and 38) legalized the introduction of this settlement in Khot villages. The practical result of this was to give to every one holding land under a Khot the same occupancy rights which the survey settlement gives elsewhere to the ryot—in other words to convert tenants at will into occupancy tenants. When the facts were under investigation some years later Mr. Nairne reported to Government that the survey introduced under those conditions practically broke down the Khoti system, and that the Khots were undoubtedly injured. "So far," he wrote, "as we have tried to make the Khots believe that they are not injured by it, we have, I think, been wrong." One proof of the injury done to them was that they were no longer able to raise money upon their property. Serious dissatisfaction was created throughout the Ratnagiri district, numerous suits were filed against Government, and an intense feeling of enmity sprang up between the Khots and the cultivators upon whom the survey, with the legalization given to it by sections 37 and 38 of the Survey Act, had conferred rights seriously derogating from those of the Khots. The injustice which had been done to the Khots by the Act was pointed out by many Government officers connected with the district, but by none with more force and clearness than by Mr. E. T. (now Mr. Justice) Candy, who in 1873 prepared for Government an exhaustive account of the history and nature of the Khoti tenure, and suggested the bases of a new settlement in which the rights of the aggrieved Khots would be secured. Mr. Candy thereby paved the way for further inquiry in the district itself and in all subsequent discussions the greatest weight was given to his authority upon the subject. The Khots seem anxious that Government should depute Mr. Candy to make a new enquiry into the matter before they decide upon interfering with the Act of 1880 under which their rights were defined. Government could scarcely have a better informed adviser on the subject, but there may be practical inconveniences in the way of his taking such a task in hand.

Whomsoever the Government may have recourse to for advice there ought to be little need to warn them to bear in mind the lessons of the period that intervened between the Survey Act of 1865 and the passing of the remedial Act of 1880. The report that Government intend to raise the status of non-privileged tenants at the cost of the Khots does, however, bring into view the possibility of a revival of the troubles of that period. The Act of 1880 undoubtedly made large amends—some who were their champions when things were going against them say too large amends—for the injustices of previous legislation. It defined the Khot's relations to the various classes of tenants cultivating under him, specifying his rights as well as theirs, and placing necessary limitations upon the share of the produce which he could rightly claim from them. As to the tenants at will, whom the mistaken legislation of 1865 had put upon a level with occupancy tenants, these were declared to be tenants only "according to such contracts as they might make with the Khot." Government on the advice of their responsible officers decided that there should be no interference of any sort between Khots and their tenants at will, whose names should not appear in the Government papers. If Government are now desirous of retracing their steps in the direction of those particular provisions of the Survey Act of 1865 which did such serious mischief it should be for good reason, and they should steer clear of buoyed rocks. They are credited with more than one intention which they will find it exceedingly difficult to carry out without detracting from the rights of the Khots. The abolition of the Khot's rights in dharekari villages, for example, would be a comparatively easy matter if these rights were confined simply to a percentage for collecting the Government assessment on these villages. But a reversionary right to dharekari lands vests in the Khot, and how is this to be summarily extinguished? It may be contended that the contingency of reversion is remote; but this is certain to be disputed, and however good reason there may for bringing the Khot's limited and purely contingent rights to an end, they are rights to which correlative responsibilities are attached. For instance in the old agreements between the Khots and Government, the Khot contracted "not to give any excuse" if dharekaris died, or left the village, or became too poor to cultivate. "I will keep the fields fit for cultivation and pay the revenue." Even in much later agreements the Khots gave an undertaking not to demur on account of injury by fire or flood, but to pay all the assessment. Government are also credited with an intention to insist upon the substitution of cash rents for rents in kind. It is possible that a compromise between the exponents of extreme views on either side may be arrived at upon this question; but we should distrust any proposal for dealing with so difficult a problem which had not been preceded by careful inquiry in selected villages, in which the views of cultivators of all classes were ascertained. That a good deal is to be said for the fixing of a cash rent, wholly or in part, in lieu of a grain rent for occupancy tenants may be admitted. But the point is not one that it would be wise to be dogmatic upon at this stage, at all events.

THE New York Alderman who, thinking it was an extravagance to order nine gondolas for the ornamental water in the public gardens, suggested that the Board should order a pair of them, and "leave the rest to nature," has found his parallel in a New Zealand legislator—not a Maori, let it be said in justice to the principle of native representation. The revelation came about in this wise. A vote of £150 had been proposed for the introduction of the chamois into the colony. But a certain Mr. Kerr, whose strong point seems to be a common sense which has not been perverted by dabbling in either natural history or comic literature, resisted the proposal. "What are these 'shammies'?" he asked. Some one answered that they were a species of goat. Some one else volunteered the information that they were a species of small deer, while the honourably unscientific Mr. Kerr presented the House with the information that they were a cross between a sheep and a pig, and that they "bred scab." In this conflict of opinion scientific authority had to be appealed to; and a certain Mr. Turnbull, whom New Zealand now acclaims as the finest practical joker that our colonial empire has produced, undertook to send to the library of the House for "a book by a well-known author, called Samuel Clemens, who gives a very interesting description of the animal and its habits." Thus armed with indubitable evidence, Mr. Kerr proceeded to confound his opponents by reading a passage which had been pointed out to him. The inventor of the comedy now began to fear that the humour of the thing was going too far. Tugging at Mr. Kerr's coat-tails, as the O'Gorman's colleagues in the House of Commons used to do when he was playing his best pranks, Mr. Turnbull whispered, "Don't read it, don't read it!" "But I will read it; I'm going to see what these things are," rejoined "shammy's" sworn foe. And so the undaunted legislator went on with his reading, demonstrating to the House, upon the unimpeachable testimony of the eminent naturalist, Samuel Clemens, that the "shammy" was not shy, that he was a microscopic object, smaller even than a grain of mustard seed, and that he was so far on terms with humanity that he "ran about people's clothes!" They say that here the truth began to dawn upon him, as it must do, sooner or later, upon all diligent students of science. The truth, indeed, was upon his side, even while all men were laughing at him. "No bigger than a mustard seed!" he triumphantly exclaimed. "What do we want with animals like that? They're worse than rabbits!" he exclaimed, with a pathetic consciousness of the burdens of the great rabbit question in Australia. "I propose that the vote for 'shammies' be struck out." By this time the House was shaking with laughter, which became uncontrollable when an enquiring member having asked what was the name of the scientific work upon which Mr. Kerr relied, the answer was given, "It's the 'Tramp Abroad,' Sir." We have not learnt whether the chamois is to be added to the fauna of New Zealand, but it is easy to see what an inestimable advantage it is to a legislative assembly to have a good scientific library attached to it. Henceforth the place of Mark Twain amongst scientific authors is assured.

WE are anxious to take the first available opportunity of explaining that in a recent statement that appeared in our columns concerning affairs in Porebunder, we did an injustice to the Administrator of that State. The allegation which we mentioned as having been made against him by one of the chief officials of the State—who, we may now explain, was the Engineer, Mr. Sandford—has been declared to be unfounded, and Mr. Sandford, whose three years' engagement expires in November, has left Porebunder. Apart from this allegation, which, as we have said, has been declared to be unfounded, the Administrator's conduct has not been in any sense made the subject of inquiry. He has lately been engaged in investigating a series of alleged irregularities in the Public Works Department, and if this task had been made a little easier than it has been we should doubtless have heard less of Porebunder affairs. The endeavours of some indiscreet advocates of Mr. Pundit in the native press to connect the State Engineer with these irregularities make it necessary that we should state that from first to last not a word has been said by any responsible authority which would imply or insinuate any doubt upon Mr. Sandford's integrity. That he and the Administrator have not worked well together is not to be denied; but it would be unfair to Mr. Pundit to infer from this circumstance that his administration of the State is unsuccessful.

GENERAL THORNTON, acting under instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, is taking steps, by circular, to ascertain if it is possible to raise a naval volunteer corps in Bombay. The project has been under consideration for some time. When Lord Brassey was here nearly four years since he expressed the opinion that such a corps would be an advantageous auxiliary to the defensive resources of the port, and the Duke of Connaught was understood to be in favour of it, provided it could be established without competing with the volunteer corps already in existence. The proviso is of some importance, and it will doubtless be borne in mind in any endeavours that may be made to add what would practically be a fourth corps. The field for recruiting is doubtless wide; but quality as well as numbers have to be taken into consideration, and it is a subject for inquiry if there are many men of good physique outside the existing corps who would be available. If there are, the scheme would deserve to be cordially supported. The unmanned turret-ships in the harbour would give a corps of naval volunteers an ample opportunity for service,

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ON Saturday last, at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and a special jury, with Mr. J. R. Duxbury as the foreman, a young Mahomedan named Emamoodin Nathakhan was tried for the murder of one Hajee Fahim, who kept a baker's shop in Falkland Road. The prisoner, who had been employed in the shop for about three months, was dismissed on suspicion of stealing monies belonging to the deceased, whose remonstrances led to the prisoner's dismissal from the service of a neighbouring baker, under whom the prisoner had found employment at a subsequent period. The motive for the murder was the ill-will which the prisoner in consequence bore the deceased. Between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult., the clattering of some copper-pots in the rear part of the deceased's shop, awakened a servant, who was sleeping in the front part of it, and who, on striking a match, saw the prisoner in the shop. The latter escaped after striking the servant several blows; and the deceased was seen soon after lying dead on his cot, with his throat cut and with a wound in the forehead which caused a fracture of the skull. The prisoner, before committing the murder, appeared to have spent some hours at the Elphinstone Theatre in Grant Road; and when he returned about 3 o'clock the following morning to the house where he resided, he was heard to use the water-pipe, at which he washed something. He was apparently asleep when the police arrested him in the house the same morning. An "angerkha," with the sleeves cut off, was found concealed under the matting upon which the prisoner slept, and a wet "bundee" was found on the roof of the house, near a skylight, where it was left to dry. The prisoner was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.

ON Thursday, at the Bangalore Chief Court, while the presiding Judges were engaged in hearing the arguments of Mr. Norton, who appeared as the counsel in a case, there was an unusually large gathering of the people present, "drawn together by curiosity to hear the eloquent Congress orator." So says a paper. A swarm of bees "that overhung the doors of the Court-room in a hive, thinking that the premises were unwarrantably intruded on by Congress or non-Congress men, emerged from the hive and, attacking those present, cleared the Court in a very short time. The Judges and the counsel secured themselves in the room by closing the glass doors against their antagonists!"

SOME fuss, it appears, has been made in a certain quarter over a recent interview between Lord Dufferin and Signor Crispi, at La Cava, near Naples. The fact is, we are told, that Lord Dufferin, being at La Cava, paid a visit to Signor Crispi, but that no allusion was made to African affairs during the visit. Signor Casati's book is to come out simultaneously in Italy, France, Germany, and England. It is to be printed and illustrated by Italians.

THE Punjab water-mill is to be tried in Upper Burma, and one or more carpenters versed in the method of erecting the mill are to be sent to Burma shortly, with all expensees paid, and a fair salary for the time they will be required there to set up mills in certain places.

NAWAB INTESAR JUNG'S application for retirement is now spoken of publicly, says a Hyderabad correspondent. He qualifies for pension on the 21st instant, when he is entitled to retire on half-pay. Strenuous efforts are being made to induce him to withdraw his application, but so far these have failed. When the Nawab goes, the probabilities are that the Revenue Department will be amalgamated with the Finance under Nawab Mehdi Ali, no other arrangement being possible at the present juncture.

MR. CAINE, during his next trip to Burma, says the *Pioneer*, should visit the Chin-Lushai Hill tracts and see for himself how intemperance obtains among wild tribes that have not yet come under the "demoralising influences" of a civilised excise system. The following story is not without its moral in this connection. A general officer during the late expedition reported that a Chin chief of some importance had "come in;" but laconically added that the visitor was too drunk to be interviewed. And yet there are no outstills in the wild country to the west of Burma.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

MR. MALABARI'S MISSION.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Concluding a series of letters to the *Times* to-day Mr. Malabari takes leave of his friends in England. In his letter he reviews the situation, declining pecuniary aid towards bringing about the object of his mission. He declines to discuss the Indian social customs before irresponsible English audiences, and deprecates any precipitate action. Thanking the public again for its support in the case of the Indian child-wives he makes another earnest appeal on behalf of the orphans of India.

THE DISTURBANCES IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, SEPT. 13.

The disturbances at Ticino are at an end, order having been fully restored.

THE SOUTHAMPTON STRIKES.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The dock-labourers at Southampton resumed work this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GIBRALTAR STABBING CASE.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The four Spaniards concerned in stabbing the four British officers near Gibraltar have been arrested.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The dockers resumed work at Southampton to-day. Several of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers are lying idle in the docks in London, the employés of the dock companies refusing to load them, objecting to the gangers.

THE REVOLUTION IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

A slight revolution has taken place at Bellinzona, in the Swiss Canton of Ticino, owing to a revision of the cantonal Constitution. The insurgents seized the Governor, and shot one of the councillors.

The revolution, however, promptly collapsed on the arrival of troops, who were well received by the people.

CRICKET: POONA *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

The match between Poona *vs.* Bombay concluded yesterday, Poona being beaten by ten wickets and two runs. The fielding of Poona all through was very weak. Messrs. Steel and Clark bowled for Bombay. For Poona Dr. Croly made 19, Stockdale 12, Captain Cox 16, Harold 12, and Anderson 11. The whole ten wickets fell in their second innings for 81, leaving the visitors one run to get, which Mr. Twiss did at once by scoring three off the first ball.

DEATH OF MR. HUGH CUMMING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

Mr. William Hugh Cumming, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department, died rather suddenly at Wanowrie, this morning, aged 37½ years. Deceased had been in indifferent health for some time past, and was under the treatment of Dr. Burke, Assistant Civil Surgeon. He attended office regularly,and was there on Saturday. He went home in the afternoon apparently fairly well, and there was no reason to suppose that his end was so near. He was in cheerful spirits till 7 o'clock that night, when he suddenly became ill and appeared to be in great pain. Dr. Burke was promptly summoned, but to no avail, as the patient sank rapidly, and expired at 2 o'clock this morning. The Doctor's opinion is that the deceased died from hernia. Mr. Cumming originally belonged to the Bombay Customs Department, and joined the Survey Department eight years ago. His death will be a great loss to the Department, for he was one of the best classers they ever had.

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

The Khojak Tunnel, it is understood, will be finally completed by next April.

THE VICEROY'S MEDAL.

H. E. the Viceroy's annual medal presentation to the Simla Rifle Club has been won by Mr. G. H. Robertson, with 121 points, out of 140.

GUNS FOR INDIA.

The Home authorities have notified their compliance with the Government of India's indent for twenty-five thousand Martini-Henris before the end of the current financial year.

THE ALLAHABAD COMMAND.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's nomination of General W. K. Elles to fill the vacancy in the Bengal Establishment has been confirmed by the Horse Guards. The General will be posted to the Allahabad Command. Major-General Lord Frankfort returns to Allahabad on a short visit, arriving on the 24th instant before going to Rawul Pindi.

HEAVY RAINS.

Heavy rain fell on Saturday afternoon and night, hopefully dispelling fears of famine.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE INDIAN MARINE.

Captain Hext, R. N., Director of the Indian Marine, has arrived at Simla.

THE CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICIAL IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 14.

Mr. Rice was brought before the District Magistrate at Rangoon yesterday. The Chief Commissioner, examined, said that Mr. Rice, when ordered to explain certain discrepancies in his accounts, made an unsatisfactory statement. The Chief Commissioner then ordered him to be taken to Rangoon, where he made another statement before the Chief Secretary and the Government Advocate. Mr. Rice then followed the Chief Commissioner on his tour to Meiktilla, and there told him that both the statements were false. After some formal evidence by the Comptroller and Chief Secretary were adduced, the Magistrate committed Mr. Rice to the Sessions before the Recorder. The trial commences on the 23rd inst.

INSANITARY CONDITION OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 13.

The Hon'ble Mr. Boyson, the Hon'ble Mr. Spring Branson, Mr. Gantz, Mr. Norton, and 23 more representative residents having requested the Sheriff of Madras to convene a public meeting of citizens for the purpose of considering what action shall be taken by the public with reference to the present highly insanitary condition of the city, the Sheriff has convened a meeting to be held next Friday, on the Esplanade.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawur, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nizam left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 14.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Kilwa left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 20 days' sight.	1s. 8 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅝ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87¼
4½ per cent. "	89¼d.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅜
Bar Silver	53d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
" " Surats	6,000	"
" " Import of Cotton	21,000	"
" " Surats	...	"
" " Stock of Cotton	586,000	"
" " Surats	253,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	34,000	"

NOTES FROM JUBBULPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE prospects of the crops are causing anxiety. There has scarcely been any rain since Sunday, the 31st ultimo. The Meteorological Observatory has registered only 34·74 inches to date, against 48·69 inches for the same period last year. Paddy and the *lesser* millets (*panicum*), although they suffered from excessive rain at the onset, are now drooping for the want of the element. Insects are attacking the cotton and *juar* (sorgum vulgare) crops. The temperature at 2 p.m. is 88°. The *singhara* (*trapa bispinosa*) or "water chestnuts" are in a flourishing condition. The tanks are, so to speak, covered with this nutritious floating herb. The kernel of the bat-like shaped nut are eaten either raw, roasted, or boiled by natives; and are indulged in pretty freely, when boiled, by Europeans.

The results of the primary and middle schools examinations have been announced. The Christ Church Boys' School (Mr. Harcourt's) has done exceedingly well as usual; ten, out of the eleven candidates, have passed. Reuben Harvey, of this institution, heads the list in the middle school first grade, the only one in the C. P. The whole of the lads, presented by Mr. and Miss Harcourt for the middle school, passed with credit. The R. C. Convent and Boys' School, as usual, passed with credit: over one-half of the total presentations passed. Ere long it is expected that all Government aided schools will be made over to Municipalities.

The new or "D" Company Nagpore Volunteers, raised recently at this station, requires Lieutenants. Volunteers A. C. Hankin and Harry Coles (police officers) are candidates. Should there be no other aspirants, these two Volunteers will receive a commission.

THE STAMP FORGERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "E. F." was obliging enough to show me the correspondence regarding the forged rupee-stamps and the fac-simile published in the German magazine, but I informed him that there was probably no connection between these forgeries and those which have recently come to light. The incident merely shows that the forgery of rupee-stamps has been attempted before, possibly for the edification of stamp-collectors. Nor can I allow stamp-collectors to retain the credit of the detection of the present forgeries. It is true that the receipt of certain letters from London last week led to the immediate apprehension of the forger, for which great credit is due to the police; and so far our thanks are due to the discoverer of the forged stamp in London; but the existence of the forgeries has been known to us for several months—probably nearly the whole term the forgeries have been in the market. For certain departmental reasons the enquiries had to be conducted in a confidential manner until the arrest of the forger made this precaution unnecessary, and forged stamps detected during this period had necessarily to be allowed to pass.—I have, &c.,

W. P. SYMONDS,
Postmaster General, Bombay.

Sept. 13.

BRAVERY REWARDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago you were so good as to give room in your columns to a letter I wrote, bringing to notice the extraordinary pluck of a native in attacking a panther, which was mauling a woman and child.

Since my return from leave I have ascertained that the ryot has been discharged, cured, and that although his right hand is terribly crippled, it will, in time, become useful. Dr. Greany, to whose skill and attention the man's recovery is due, once feared that he would have to amputate the limb.

Those who kindly subscribed to help this very brave man will be glad to hear of his recovery. The injured man and his family were supported during the period of his long illness, and with the balance of the fund he has been able to purchase a piece of land near his native village.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. J. LINDSAY.

Poona, Sept. 12.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—Colonel W. H. Ross, Nasirabad, has been appointed to the command of the Nagpore District, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General; and Colonel J. Galloway, C.B., to officiate as a colonel on the staff. 1st Punjab Cavalry: Major E. Lloyd, Captain W. O'Mealy, and Captain J. Western, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession in the vacancy caused by the transfer of Major Cuninghame to the 5th Punjab Cavalry. Lieutenant A. W. Chaldecott, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant W. E. G. Lillingston, 34th Pioneers, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the language. Lieutenant H. G. S. Tuite, Northumberland Fusiliers, to England, on private affairs, to date of retirement. Surgeon-Major W. Finden, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to the hills, for ninety days, on medical certificate. Lieutenant W. C. Scott, 38th Bengal Infantry, to Calcutta till 2nd January 1891, to study the language. Lieutenant B. H. Thomas, Worcestershire Regiment, to England, for four months, on private affairs. Major C. F. W. Moir, 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, will be promoted to a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy on the 23rd instant, and has been permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

A GOOD many of our regiments lose many of their best soldiers every year, observes the Lahore military paper: some of them possibly as many as three or four hundred men. On an emergency such depletion would interfere materially with the efficiency of the service, and something, therefore, ought to be done to stop the drainage as far as the Indian army is concerned. The lads who will come out in relief in our troopers this year will in time become the same serviceable men as those now passing out of India: but some time must elapse before they come up to the mark in physical fitness and training. Everything points to the desirability of lengthening service for India, as there is no period in the life of a soldier when he is so valuable to the State as between six and fifteen years' service, and it is at this age and service when climatic influences affect him least. We hope to hear of the time when fifteen years' service in India and ten in the reserve will entitle the soldier to a superannuation allowance which will maintain him in modest independence for the remainder of his days.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

THIS has been an extremely quiet week, politically and socially. The battle royal between Mr. John Dillon and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick (Dr. O. Dwyer) has been a god-send for the daily papers who find it difficult to fill their columns with interesting matter at this holiday season. The *Daily Telegraph* seems to have set the whole of its staff writing letters to the editor on the highly important subject of Matrimonial Agencies, but the correspondence, as our American friends would say, does not seem up to the present to have caught on. Perhaps the result might have been otherwise, if an evening paper could have carried out its amiable intention of publishing the revelations promised with such a loud flourish of trumpet on Tuesday. A more practical if less entertaining topic has been started in the columns of the *Times*, namely, the iniquity of "Sky Signs." The persons who have ventured to raise a protest against this most objectionable form of advertising—is it a Yankee importation?—deserve praise rather than abuse, and it is to be hoped that the attention now being directed to the evil will have the desired effect. The highly coloured posters that now decorate the dead walls and hoardings to the disgust of æsthetic persons are not half so hideous as those "offensive and irritating letters scaffolding and wires." If everybody acted like one of the correspondents the sky sign epidemic would soon come to an end. "I buy nothing," writes this indignant gentleman, "from any house using the sky of heaven as a background for advertisement." The "big gooseberry" correspondence in the *Standard* is on the unexciting theme of poultry rearing. The other dailies like the immortal Mr. Micawber are apparently waiting for something to turn up.

Apropos of the quarrel between Mr. Dillon and Bishop O'Dwyer it may interest some of your readers to know that the latter notwithstanding his hostility to the Irish Parliamentary party does not belong to what is called the gentry. The prelate is, I am informed, of humble origin, and is a rare instance of a man being elevated straight from a simple curacy to a bishopric. His opponents give him credit for being an extremely able man, and some of them admit that he is a good Home Ruler, though he is opposed to the Plan of Campaign, boycotting, &c. He is one of the youngest as he certainly is one of the most courageous of the Irish bishops. Important as the principle underlying this singular quarrel may be, of still more importance is the state of the potato crop in Ireland. The official report on the agricultural prospects and the news subsequently received from various parts of the country are causing considerable anxiety to the authorities.

Although the *Standard* has published a leading article about Afghanistan suspiciously like the recent communications on the subject in the *Times*, it is denied in official circles that the India office is in any way responsible for the views enunciated. Of course,the India Office would, in accordance with a long established and well recognised principle, be obliged to disclaim any connection with or responsibility for the opinions expressed even though they were inspired. But in regard to the articles in the *Times* there are faults of omission and commission which though perhaps not important in themselves would be rather remarkable in a production emanating from head-quarters. At the same time, it is difficult to believe that the suggestions with regard to our future relations with Abdur Rahman are merely those of Mr. Boulger or whoever the contributor is, and that they have not been in any way prompted by someone in authority.

I alluded a fortnight ago to the difficulties that have occurred in connection with the movement to hold the ninth Oriental Congress next year in London. I am now able to supplement the facts previously mentioned by some important additional information, the substantial accuracy of which is beyond question. The friction has arisen from Dr. Leitner being not only Joint Secretary with Professor Douglas, the Rev. Dr. Bullinger, and Mr. Hewitt, Bengal Civil Service, but also a delegate of the founders of the series of Oriental Congresses in Paris. This dual position, he asserted, gave him a separate and over-ruling authority, a claim which his colleagues were naturally unable to concede. The dispute became so acute that some weeks ago Sir George Birdwood, Vice-President of the Congress, and the three co-secretaries above-named addressed a joint letter to the Honorary President (Sir Henry Rawlinson) and the President (Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff) stating that it would be impossible to carry on the arrangements unless Dr. Leitner resigned his Secretaryship. The co-signatories of this communication were then requested to reconsider the matter in order, if possible, to discover some *modus vivendi*. They, however, have after full consideration reported to Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff their inability to arrive at a different decision. The result will probably be to postpone the assembling of another Congress until 1892 and to necessitate the entire reconstruction of the organization. In the interests of Oriental studies in this country, now more backward than they ought to be, the unfortunate deadlock is to be regretted. Of course there is another and perhaps more insuperable difficulty. I allude to French jealousy of the German Orientalists. It is considered not unlikely that notwithstanding all that has happened—perhaps in consequence of the squabbles here—the French will hold a Congress of their own in Paris next year.

The new number of the *Journal of Indian Art* which is of so much literary, artistic, and historical value has received and is receiving considerable attention from the Press. I am glad to observe that Mr. W. Griggs, to whose love of Indian art and business enterprise the magazine mainly owes its existence,has come in for a fair amount of praise. It is not, I believe, generally known that Mr. Griggs was formerly employed in the India Office, as a subordinate, if I mistake not, of the special department which Sir George Birdwood directs. Mr. Griggs lost his appointment some years ago when extensive reductions in the personal staff of the India Office were effected. He then devoted his talents to artistic printing with so much success that he now occupies almost an unique position in London. It is to be hoped that the highly favourable impression created by the special issue of the *Journal of Indian Art* may lead to that admirable publication being more extensively known. In this connection, I may state that the recent reprint of Sir George Birdwood's valuable "Report on the Old Records of the India Office" is already exhausted. The publishers, Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., have applied for and received permission to bring out a new edition on their own account. This will be adorned by some of the most effective illustrations in the current *Journal of Indian Art* including the arms of the East India Company, the highly interesting plan of Bombay, and the India Houses, the latter reproduced on a smaller scale. It is rare that an official report passes through two editions, and is then brought out in a new form by a firm of private publishers. The author must be congratulated on such a remarkable proof of the value of his literary researches and skill.

The excellent and exhaustive article published this morning under the heading "Egypt in 1890" is of course from the pen of Mr. Justice Scott, "whose qualifications for the task" are properly described as "exceptional." The appearance of the communication is timely, coming as it does so soon after the maladroit attempt of the Sublime Porte, to get the British Foreign office to definitely fix a date for the evacuation of the Delta by our troops. What precise object the "Statesmen" of Constantinople had in view in raising the question just now except as a protest against Lord Salisbury's declarations at the Lord Mayor's banquet to her Majesty's Ministers it is difficult to conceive. All that the clumsy Ottoman authorities have got for their pains is a not undeserved snubbing from a quarter which is not usually credited with hostile feeling towards the unspeakable Turk. Says the *Standard*, "It is not to Egypt but to Armenia that the Sultan and his advisers should direct their attention." If this had been said by the *Daily News* it would not have surprised the Turkish Government, but such significant words, uttered by the leading organ of the Conservative party, will give food for reflection in Constantinople, if anything can make people there reflect.

The Armenian question, thanks to the crass stupidity of the Sultan's counsellors, is rapidly coming to the front in this country, and their behaviour in regard to that picturesque scoundrel, Moussa Bey, has disgusted even those who are most strongly opposed to what used to be known as the "bag and baggage" policy. When Moussa Bey was first accused of committing a series of barbarous and inhuman atrocities, the Porte refused to credit the stories of his guilt. At length, however owing to diplomatic pressure, the Kurdish Chief was summoned to the Turkish capital (where he has powerful relations) to undergo a trial. The result of course was his acquittal. The other day we were informed that this influentially-connected gentleman in whose innocence the Turkish Government always professed their belief and who was whitewashed by one of their tribunals, had been banished by the Sultan to El Hedjaz. Almost immediately after the announcement was made news came that Moussa Bey who evidently does not wish to go to "the Land of the Pilgrimage" had suddenly disappeared.

But to return to the article on the present condition of affairs in Egypt. The writer begins by speaking of his title to be considered an authority. "I spent ten years in Egypt," he says, "from 1872 to 1882, and I left a week before the bombardment of Alexandria. I have three times revisited the country, and have recently spent some months there in constant contact with officials and non-officials, Natives and Europeans, whilst I have visited nearly all the towns of the Delta, as well as the two capitals. As our friends on the other side of the English Channel as well as an influential party in England maintain, first, that we ought not to be in Egypt, and, secondly, that we are doing no permanent good there, my opinion on these two questions may contribute usefully to the discussion.' Some exception might be taken to the statement respecting an "influential party" if the writer as would appear means the Liberal party. Certain Liberals, no doubt, are opposed to our remaining in Egypt. Certain Liberals seem to object to our possessing any territory abroad. The Liberal leaders, however, do not as a whole share these contracted views of our imperial responsibilities, and so far as Egypt is concerned no Gladstonian of light and leading has assailed the policy enunciated by Lord Salisbury at the Mansion House dinner. In fact, even the less important members of the Liberal party appear to have acquiesced in the doctrine implied by the celebrated words *j'y suis, j'y reste* and now never refer in their speeches to Egypt. Some of our neighbours still seem to cherish the hope that Mr. Gladstone's return to power will be the signal for our withdrawal from the land of the Pharaohs. The number of those who share this expectation is small and daily becoming smaller.

The pardon granted to the repentant Maharajah continues to attract a certain amount of attention, and has not so far as I am aware been challenged except in one quarter. Generally speaking the public here has not been disposed to take Dhuleep Singh's rhodomontades too seriously, and Englishmen, regarding him as a harmless sort of person, feel no particular resentment against him for the threats he so wildly uttered after his flight from this ungrateful country. But one of the weekly newspapers, a publication not altogether without influence, is very indignant that any mercy should be shown to one who threw himself into the arms of Russia and in other ways tried to injure the British Power. Dhuleep Singh has lost no time in returning to England but it is not true as stated by some of the papers that he is in London. He is living quietly at Folkestone, and persons who have seen him since his arrival describe him as very aged in appearance. I think I referred in my last letter to the fact that many singularly inaccurate statements as to the Maharajah and his belongings were being published. The *Star* which knows more about John Burns than Dhuleep Singh is one of the worst offenders. The "lively but not always discreet journal" inform its readers that the Maharajah's late wife was "a pupil teacher of his own race at Singapore." As a fact the Maharanee was of mixed blood, her father who still lives being of Teutonic origin and her mother an Abyssinian. She was, as is well-known, educated in a mission school at Cairo, and I had the pleasure a few years ago of hearing the facts from the lips of the venerable clergyman to whom she owed her education.

The *Times* has this week devoted a considerable amount of space to contributions of one sort or another about India. The interesting description of a visit to Burma is evidently from the facile pen of Sir Lepel Griffin, whose admiration for the Burman is only equalled by his want of affection for the Bengalee.

I learn that among recent 'verts to the Roman Catholic Church are Mrs. Hamilton King and Mr. Kegan Paul, both of whose names are well known in India. Mr. Kegan Paul may be said to have boxed the compass if such an expression may be used in this connection. Originally in Orders in the Church of England, he was one of the masters at Eton. From there he went to live in a south-western county. Subsequently he joined the Unitarians and occasionally preached in the chapels of that denomination. From Unitarianism he changed to Positivism, and Postivism of the most extreme kind. Mr. Kegan Paul is a strong Temperance man, and is one of the principal supporters of the Hospital conducted on strict teetotal principles in the North of London.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, SEPT. 9.

THE Governor-General deserves the thanks of the tax-payers for the timely order that has been issued regarding the collection of arrears. It has been the practice of the collecting office, when payment of the taxes was in arrears, to institute proceedings separately under each head, so that if a man were assessed under four heads, he had four processes against him, the court expenses of which, together with the fees of clerks and bailiffs, amounted almost to a fabulous amount. For a tax of four annas, the defaulters had to pay four rupees. This system having been exposed, the Governor-General has passed a resolution that not more than one proceedings to be filed against a man, whatever contribution may be due under several heads. His example has been followed by the *Administradores* at Bicholim, Margaum, &c., who call upon the public to report any case of exaction, or illegal extortion, and promise redress without delay.

Another important measure of the Governor-General has been the reduction of land-tax in Novas Conquistas. Seeing that vast tracts of land were left uncultivated the Government fixed a nominal price by *reis* of the old money, and several plots were taken up by the people. The introduction of the new regulation for the communities by which money is assessed under the system of rupees, annas, and pies, a *reul* is worth four times more than the *reul* of the old money. Consequently, the people at Novas Conquistas have been paying four time the rate formerly fixed. As the inhabitants of that portion of our territory are the poorest, and as they began to give up the cultivation of the land, the order for reducing the tax will be thrice welcome.

The Committee of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition notified that the intending exhibitors of live-stock should not send the animals before the 1st December, when the Committee will take them under their charge, and defray the cost of their maintenance until the exhibition is closed.

A smart capture of the dacoits, who for a time have been prowling in the Novas Conquistas, has been effected. The men are now secured in the Pangim Jail. Unfortunately, their leader is still at large.

The permission given by the Patriarch-Archbishop to his priests to proceed and join any jurisdiction will be hailed with delight. Hitherto, it has been a very difficult task to obtain sanction, and on this account many priests who intended to prosecute further studies in Portugal and Rome were obliged to stay at home.

THE Committee appointed to report on Major Nawab Afsur Jung's recent memorandum on the subject of his Highness's cavalry, are said to have reported very favourably on it, and it is probable that sanction will be given to their recommendations at once. Nawab Afsur Jung has just established a garrison class for the officers of his own brigade and those of the household troops. It is spoken of very highly.

"WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE prepared and sold by Gladstone, Disraeli and Co." is the attractive label of an article largely held by bazaar dealers in India. That such an article, if genuine, should be piquant and stimulating in a high degree, observes a contemporary, goes without saying. A compound, in whose concoction these great authorities have agreed, must be good for the constitution. In a word Harvey and Lea and Perrin may disappear before the Bombay importation. If, however, the get-up and label are an impudent sham designed to deceive the public into buying an unwholesome bazaar-made imitation of English sauce, the Bombay authorities should see to it.

THE LATE MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, C.S.I.

THE funeral of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy took place on Saturday morning last. If the Eastern philosopher was right when he said that the proper time for appraising a man's real worth was after his death, when an infallible test was to be found in the number of persons who followed his funeral and mourned for him, then Mr. Byramjee was one of the worthiest and highly honoured of the native inhabitants of Bombay. The ceremonies before conveying the body to the Towers of Silence were performed at "Byramjee Hall," the residence of the deceased, where, from 7 o'clock, representative Parsees of every rank and class began to assemble. The attendance was expected to be unusually large, especially as the whole body of Parsee priests in Bombay had been invited to be present at the ceremonies; and Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, assisted by police officers and sowars of the mounted police, had been good enough personally to superintend the arrangements for the preservation of order during the progress of the funeral procession to Malabar Hill. Strong-minded and far-seeing as he was reputed to be, Mr. Byramjee, who retained his consciousness to the last, had given instructions to his executors as to the manner in which the arrangements for the funeral were to be carried out; and those instructions were of course conformed with. From an early hour on Saturday morning, the compound of the bungalow was filled with friends and relations of the deceased, and hundreds of them were accommodated in the hall and rooms on the ground-floor and upper storey. The body was placed at the south-east end of a large hall on the ground-floor, which was occupied by Parsee ladies, whither the gentlemen, on the conclusion of the funeral prayers, proceeded, in files of three and four, to pay the deceased the last tribute of respect. All the Parsee high-priests were in attendance, among whom were Khan Bahadoor Sirdar Dustoor Shums-ul-Ulama Dr. Hoshungjee Jamaspjee, Dustoor Behmanjee Jamaspjee, C.I.E., Parsee high-priests of the Deccan; Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Menocherjee, D.C.L.; Shums-ul-Ulama Dustoor Peshotun B. Sanjana; Dustoor Khurshedjee Rustomjee; and Dustoor Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, high-priest of the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Fire-temple; who presided at the funeral ceremonies. Among others were present:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who had specially come down from Poona, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Hon. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, J. N. Tata, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, N. M. Panday, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Manockjee Eduljee Albless, Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Albless, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Hormusjee Eduljee Albless, A. F. Moos, Pherozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Jeejeebhoy M. M. Jeejeebhoy, Bomonjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Bejonjee Hormusjee Albless, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, J. M. Cursetjee, H. M. Chichgar, D. R. Chichgar, C. D. Khambatta, S. B. Barocha, J. C. Cama, D. N. Wadia, M. N. Wadia, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, K. N. Kabrajee, Jamsetjee A. H. Wadia, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. P. M. Nicholson, Dr. Framjee Shapurjee, Dr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Barocha, Dr. D. H. Patel, Messrs. Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, Pestonjee Kavasjee, Kavasjee Eduljee Patel, Ardasir Dosabhoy Moonshee, Ruttonjee B. Dubash, Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee D. Bootee, Khan Bahadoor Rustomjee Jamaspjee Ashburner, Khan Bahadoor Framjee D. Ghaswalla, &c.

As the body was brought out of the house, the whole assembly rose and as the corpse-bearers walked down the rising-grounds of the compound, a procession was formed, at the head of which walked the high-priests and leading Parsee gentlemen. The chief mourners were Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the deceased's only son, who assumes the name of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy under the provisions of the twenty-five lakhs trust settlement of 1872; Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadoor Rustomjee Jamaspjee, Mr. P. N. Wadia, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Mr. Nanabhoy's three sons-in-law, Messrs. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Framjee Hormusjee Albless, and Nanabhoy Ardasir Moos. Escorted by sowars of the mounted police, the funeral *cortege*, as it proceeded up the road, attracted large numbers of spectators in the foot-paths along the line of the route as far as the Frere Bridge near the Grant Road railway station. Passing over the bridge, the *cortege* turned into the Gowalla Tank Road, and proceeding up to Messrs. Kemp and Company's Cumballa Hill branch, debouched into the private Jamsetjee Road, which leads up to the flight of steps of the Towers of Silence enclosure. The last obeisances to the deceased were made as the iron frame-work carrying the body was placed on the grass-covered turf by the side of the Tower of Silence in which it was to be laid; and after prayers and further ceremonies, the members of the funeral party returned to their residences, thinking of the good deeds and public benefactions of one who was universally respected in life, and was so well honoured in death.

As a mark of respect to the deceased, the schools of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, in charge of the Punchayet, of which he was a member for many years, were closed during the day. The schools of the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charities were also closed; as well as the share bazar and the Ripon Mill, of which Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee is the secretary, treasurer, and agent. During the day telegrams of condolence and intimations of a desire to perform the "Oothumna" or third-day's funeral ceremonies, were received from Poona, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, and other places, which had shared in the deceased's benefactions.

The "Oothumna" or third-day's funeral ceremonies, were performed yesterday afternoon at "Byramjee Hall," where a very large number of representative Parsees were present, including Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, the two high-priests of the Deccan, and many other high-priests and priests. Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee, D.C.L., assisted by other Dustoors, presided at the ceremonies, which were performed in the large central hall on the upper storey of the bungalow; and at the conclusion of the ceremonies, delivered a short address, eulogizing the open-handed hospitality, the good deeds, and public and private benefactions of the deceased, and strongly enjoining that the name of the deceased should be conjoined, in prayers and religious ceremonials, with those of other eminent Zoroastrians who had conferred lasting benefits upon their community. The following donations were announced to the meeting as having been made by the relations of the deceased in respect to his memory:—Rs. 10,000, as arranged by the deceased in his life-time, to the funds of the new Bhagaria Fire-temple at Chandanwady; Rs. 5,530 by Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy and family to certain religious funds in Bombay and elsewhere; Rs. 2,500 by Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit and family towards the *nucleus* of a book fund for supplying free books to poor students of the proposed Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution; Rs. 1,000 by Bai Bachoobai Nowrojee Ashburner, sister of the deceased, to the funds of the same institution; and Rs. 100 by Mr. P. N. Wadia, private secretary to the deceased, towards the *nucleus* of the book fund mentioned above—making a total of Rs. 19,130.

On Saturday afternoon as well as yesterday, members of the European, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Jewish communities attended at "Byramjee Hall" to express their condolence with the deceased's relations.

We learn that, owing to certain annual increments and the rise in the price of land in Bombay, the value of the trust settlement of 1872, which was originally twenty-five lakhs of rupees, has now risen to nearly thirty lakhs. The present trustees of the trust settlement are:—Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, chairman and tenant for life; Mr. Joseph Jefferson, solicitor, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadoor Rustomjee Jamaspjee Ashburner, and Mr. Damodhardas Tapidas Vurjdas, with Mr. P. N. Wadia as secretary. The executors of the deceased's last will are Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Khan Bahadoor Rustomjee Jamaspjee Ashburner, and Mr. P. N. Wadia. Large sums of money were distributed in charity at the termination of the religious ceremonies on Saturday as well as yesterday.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* THE ISLAM C. C. (12 ASIDE).

ON Saturday, whilst the Bombay Gymkhana cricket team was doing battle for its club at Poona, an Eleven of lesser lights was upholding the black and yellow flag against the Islam C. C. in a half-day's match at Bombay. This latter club is, we believe, the only representative of Mahomedan cricket in India, and Saturday was the first occasion in which they tried their strength against the Gymkhana. Although beaten, the Islamites played a most sporting and plucky game, and we trust that this their first match against the Gymkhana will prove to be the forerunner of many more in future years. Although the captain of the Islam won the toss, he elected to send his opponents to the wickets, and at a few minutes before 2 o'clock the Gymkhana commenced their innings, and batted with such vigour that at 4 o'clock with only 5 wickets down they declared their innings at an end for a score of 181 runs. The chief contributors were Mr. St. Paul 41, Mr. Ryan, not out, 48, and Mr. G. Brooks, 42. This, we believe, was the first appearance in Gymkhana matches of Messrs. Ryan and St. Paul, and we hope it will not be the last. The former gentleman not only contributed so largely to the score, but proved afterwards invaluable as a wicket-keeper, whilst Mr. St. Paul not only came off in the batting line by a smartly hit innings of 41, but proved himself a very sharp and reliable fielder. Mr. Brooks' innings was perhaps the finest of the three, and his forward play was very correct. At 4 o'clock the Gymkhana innings was declared at an end, and at 4-15 the Islam Club commenced their innings, with an hour and forty-five minutes only in which to compile the runs necessary to secure a win—a manifest impossibility in the time. They made a most plucky and determined defence against the Gymkhana bowlers, Messrs. Lowis and Shearne, but at 5-35 were all out for 72 runs, leaving the Gymkhana winners in the first innings by 107 runs. Mr. A. N. Tyabji 21, Mr. Lukmany 10, and Mr. Shere Khan, not out, 12, carried off the batting honours of their side. Mr. Tyabji's innings was a patient and careful one. The bowling honours of the Gymkhana were almost equally divided between Messrs. Shearne and Lowis. The latter gentleman is considered as one of the best all-round cricketers the Gymkhana possesses, and, notwithstanding a damaged hand, his bowling was most thoroughly on the spot. Mr. Shearne, who is a new acquisition to the Gymkhana, is one of the best fast over-arm bowlers that has yet appeared in Bombay. He pitches a good length, varies his pace, and is almost invariably on the wicket. The bowling, which was never changed, was worthy of a first-class match, and the Islam men should not be disheartened, because they were unable to pull off the match against such first-rate bowling. The bowling honors for the Islam team were carried off by Mr. Abdul Hoosein, who accounted for 4 out of the 5 Gymkhana wickets. The match was most useful in bringing to light the fact that the Gymkhana has at last secured that great desideratum, a wicket-keeper. Mr. Ryan, who has, we believe, kept wickets in good company in England, notwithstanding his want of practice, was simply invaluable behind the sticks. He stood up to the wickets, took the bowling cleanly and neatly, and, though he had no long-stop for the greater portion of the game, and the bowling was fast, was so successful that only 2 byes were added to the score. The following are the full score:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H E Lowis, b Abdul Hoosein	10
N Durrant, b Abdul Hoosein	6
C St Paul, b Abdul Hoosein	41
E H Ryan, not out	48
G Brooks, b Abdul Hoosein	42
G McCausland c Lukmany, b Rahimtoolah	4
C W Shearne, not out	7
M Reid	did not bat.
F F MacCartie	
H R Dunk	
W C Symes	
E R W Forrest	
Extras	23
Total	181

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Abdul Hoosein	115	58	4	4
Abba	65	35	1	0
A N Tyebji	40	26	1	0
Shere Khan	10	9	0	0
Rahimtoolah	40	30	0	1

ISLAM C. C.

H C Tyebji, run out	4
A N Tyebji, b Lowis	21
J S Ali, b Lowis	3
K S Ali, b Lowis	8
J Rahimtoolah, b Lowis	0
S Abba, b Shearne	5
M Lukmany, b Shearne	10
S Shere Khan, not out	12
S Abdul Hoosein, b Shearne	0
H Khalibhoy, c Reid, b Lowis	8
A Sheriff, c and b Shearne	1
S C Tyebji, b Shearne	0
Extras	2
Total	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Lowis	85	46	4	5
Shearne	85	26	8	5

Y. M. C. A. *VS.* "ARROW" C. CLUB.

The return match between the above was played on the Cooperage ground on Saturday afternoon, again resulting in a win for the latter by 36 runs on the first innings. For the Y. M. C. A. Mackeson and White chiefly divided the bowling between them, and were mainly responsible for their opponents' wickets; while on the other hand, Netscher's recent change of style in his bowling proved very effective, he being accountable for seven of the Y. M. C. A. wickets. Purvis (Arrow) was top-scorer with 20. The Y. M. C. A. only succeeded in making 17 in their second venture for the loss of 5 wickets,when further play was stopped by their captain, owing to some of his men preferring the attractions of foot-ball, leaving him with but a quartette. Subjoined are the scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
White, b Netscher	3	did not bat.	
Goyder, s Mason, b Netscher	0		
Cooper, s Mason, b Netscher	0	run out, b Chitts	0
Tittle, c Purvis, b Netscher	6	b Chitts	5
Teil, b Boyn	4	did not bat.	
MacCartie, not out	8	b Chitts	[illegible]
Hurst, run out, b Boyn	0	did not bat.	
Nash, b Boyn	0	b Chitts	9
Mackeson, c Netscher, b Netscher	3	c Small, b Chitts	0
Joyce, c Slark, b Netscher	0	did not bat.	
Reid, b Netscher	2	not out	1
Extras	7		
Total	33	Total	17

ARROW CLUB.

1st Innings.

Morrison, c Hurst, b Mackeson	10
Fernandes, b White	2
Small, c Nash, b White	0
Chitts, b Mackeson	0
Netscher, run out, b Mackeson	8
Slark, c Tittle, b Mackeson	8
Purvis, b White	20
Young, c Teil, b Mackeson	0
Mason, c MacCartie, b Cooper	1
Binks, c Hurst, b Teil	9
Boyn, not out	2
Extras	9
Total	69

The Proprietary High School Cricket Club will play a match against the Bombay High School Cricket Club this morning,commencing at 8-30 sharp, on the Esplanade. The following players will represent the Proprietarian team:—Messrs. K. M. Satin (captain), R. B. Nicholson, G. N. Bhundari, A. B. Nicholson, D. B. Tapia, A. B. Bulsara, H. M. Bilimoria, M. S. Billiardmaker, P. R. Vakil, P. J. Mody, P. H. Judge, and E. R. Mogra. A tent will be pitched for the teachers and the members.

POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE RETURN MATCH.

THE return match between the Poona Gymkhana and Bombay was commenced on Friday morning on the Poona ground, in splendid weather. In consequence of the recent heavy rain, the ground was very damp, and the wicket treacherous. A large number of spectators witnessed the match. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris were present during the afternoon. As far as the match has gone, the visitors have the best of it by a long way, and unless some of the Poona men "come off" well to-day the home team will suffer another heavy defeat at the hands of Bombay. The visitors were fortunate enough to win the toss, and they elected to bat, sending in Messrs. Steel and Gould to face the bowling of Messrs. Stockdale and Gordon. In attempting to strike a ball from Stockdale, which he thought was coming on to his leg, Gould put his leg in front of the wicket, and was given out. Edyvean took Gould's place, and the play became rather lively. Both batsmen knocked the balls about in every direction. Edyvean having got a couple of twos off Gordon, hit a boundary in Stockdale's next over, an example which Steel followed in the succeeding over from Gordon. The score was rapidly taken to 30, and very shortly afterwards Edyvean gave Mr. Wilson a chance at point and was accepted. The board showed two wickets down for 33 runs, of which Mr. Edyvean had contributed a quickly made 15. Mr. Twiss was the next one to partner Steel, the same two bowlers being kept on. Twiss gave Major Von Donop a chance behind the wicket but the latter was not prepared for it, and let the ball slip out of his hands. Shortly before the half century was brought upon the board, Mr. Stuart relieved Gordon at the pavilion end, and Mr. Anderson, the left-handed bowler, took charge of the leather at the other end. But this change did not produce anything like the desired result, and after 70 runs had been knocked up Mr. Clowes was deputed to relieve Stuart. Steel, however, was by this time well set to his game, and he played very prettily, shaping the balls in a very successful manner. Just after 80 runs had been made, Anderson succeeded in dislodging Twiss, who had only made 13 runs during the three-quarter of an hour he had been at the wickets. Mr. Bentick filled the vacancy, and gave Anderson an easy catch in the slips which he failed to hold. Clowes delivered four maiden overs in succession. Anderson made up for his let-off by taking Bentick's wicket just as the century was knocked up. Steel's score now stood at 69. He was then joined by Mr. Barton. Steel hit a boundary to leg off a ball from Clowes, and followed it up with another four off the next ball. Stockdale then relieved Clowes, but Steel played a very free game, and sent the balls here, there and everywhere.. Barton returned a ball to Clowes and was taken. Mr. Beatty then went out to partner Steel. Unfortunately at this stage, when Steel was well within his century, Beatty attempted to force a run, but the ball was smartly returned by Stockdale to the wicket-keeper, and Steel, was run out. Mr. Hume took Steel's place at the wickets, but his partnership with Beatty did not last long,for Beatty was soon dismissed by Anderson for 6 runs.Mr. Nicholson was the next to enter, but he was soon got rid of by a yorker from Anderson, who seemed dead on the wicket. Mr. Macbeth then went out to partner Hume, but after he had made only five runs he was given out leg-before wicket. The board showed 151 runs for the loss of nine wickets. It being 2 o'clock, an adjournment was made for tiffin.

Resuming play at 3 p. m. after tiffin, the visitors had but one more wicket to fall. Messrs. Hume and F. Clark appeared at the wickets to face the bowling of Clowes and Stockdale. Clark made an attempt to hit a ball from Clowes to leg, but he could not quite get his bat to cover the ball, with the result that he sent it up in the air to Harold at mid-on, and was taken. The innings closed for 158 runs.

The home team commenced their innings shortly before 3-30 p. m., sending in Dr. Croly and Mr. Waller to withstand the attack by Messrs. Steel and Clark. Croly, who usually plays a careful game, was rather tempted to strike out at Steel's enticing deliveries, but this proved fatal. He gave Barton a skier out at long field and was accepted. Mr. Wilson then joined Waller, but the latter was very cleverly caught at short-point by Macbeth before another run was made. His place was taken by Mr. Stockdale, whose partnership with Wilson, however, was not of long duration, Stockdale's leg stump being taken by Clark. Captain Cox next partnered Wilson, and the two played steadily together, but the runs were slow in coming. It took about an hour before the 30 was brought upon the board. Wilson, who hesitated in deciding what he was to do, hit a ball from Steel rather half-heartedly, and was caught by Twiss at cover point, his score being 16. The telegraph showed that four wickets had fallen for 37 runs. Major Von Donop took Wilson's place, and was very nearly dismissed in the first ball, which he returned to Steel, who dropped it. Mr. Beatty now relieved Clark at the far end, and in his first over delivered a wide, and another wide in his next attempt. The half century was quickly knocked up now, but soon afterwards Major Von Donop was bowled by Steel, the ball shooting in smartly from the leg. Mr. Harold was Captain Cox's next partner, but the latter was shortly afterwards dismissed for a catch by Edyvean at cover point, the score being 64. Mr. Stuart then joined Harold, and after ten more runs had been added to the score, the latter was clean bowled by Steel. Mr. Gordon filled the vacancy, but he was quickly dislodged for a duck's egg by Steel, who bowled very straightly. Eight wickets had fallen for 75 runs, and the home team had four runs more to make to save a follow. Mr. Clowes, who followed, was given out leg-before wicket for the second ball from Steel. Mr. Anderson was the last man to enter. He scored a double off Steel's remaining over, and in Clark's next over, he succeeded in taking Stuart's wicket, the total for the whole innings, which closed at 5-30 p. m., being 77 ; that is 81 runs less than Bombay had made. Poona, therefore, had to follow on.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr. E. E. Steel, run out	93
Mr. A. P. Gould, l-b-w, b Stockdale	1
Mr. G. H. Twiss, b Anderson	13
Mr. J. F. Edyvean, c Wilson, b Gordon	15
Mr. R. J. Bentick, b Anderson	1
Mr. A. E. Barton, c and b Clowes	1
Mr. L. N. Beatty, b Anderson	6
Mr. J. R. Hume, not out	13
Mr. E. F. Nicholson, b Anderson	2
Mr. J. B. Macbeth, l-b-w, b Anderson	5
Mr. F. J. Clark, c Harold, b Clowes	5
Extras	3
Total	158

Runs for each wicket :—1 for 4 ; 2 for 33 ; 3 for 80 ; 4 for 100 ; 5 for 103 ; 6 for 130 ; 7 for 138 ; 8 for 142 ; 9 for 151 ; 10 for 158.

BOWLING ANAYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W,
*Mr. H. E. Stockdale	85	36	4	1
Mr. H. L. Gordon	55	28	3	1
Mr. H. Anderson	105	43	4	5
Mr. B. F. Stuart.	20	21	0	0
*Mr. H. Clowes	75	27	8	2

*Delivered one wide ball each.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr. Croly,c Barton, b Steel.	5	Dr. Croly,not out	15
Mr. E. H. Waller, c Macbeth, b Steel	7	Mr. E. H. Waller, b Clark	2
Mr. F Wilson, c Twiss, b Steel	16	Mr. F.Wilson, c Clark b Steel	0
		Mr. H. Clowes, b Clark	3
Mr. H. E. Stockdale,b Clark	2		
Capt. Cox, c Edyvean, b Steel	16		
Major Von Donop, b Steel..	8		
Mr. R. H. Harold, b Steel...	6		
Mr. H. F. Stuart, b Clark...	6		
Mr. H. L. Gordon, b Steel..	0		
Mr. H. Clowes, l-b-w, b Steel	0		
Mr. H. Anderson, not out..	2		
Extras	9	Extras	2
Total...	77	Total ...	22

Runs for each wicket—1 for 10 : 2 for 15 ; 3 for 22.

Runs for each wicket :—1 for 12 ; 2 for 12 ; 3 for 21 ; 4 for 37 ; 5 for 57 ; 6 for 64 ; 7 for 74 ; 8 for 75 ; 9 for 75 ; 10 for 77.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. E. E. Steel	110	41	4	8
Mr. F. J. Clark	89	22	7	2
Mr. L. N. Beatty	20	5	0	0

FOREIGN TELEGRAHHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th September, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupi in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	14	2	23	11	27
Teheran	14	4	3	...	20
Suez	14	3	38	...	27

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 14th September, 1890.

——	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	20	...	5
„ Kurrachee	...	25	...	3
„ Madras	...	29	...	6

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 13.

10 p.m.	78·8

SEPTEMBER 14

6 a.m.	77·0
10 a.m.	81·7
2 a.m.	82·0
4 p.m.	81·3

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Siam, Commander H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 29th August, arrived in harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr R Brownlow
Capt Bean
Mr J B McDonald
Capt and Mrs Fawcett
Mr H E Herdon
Lt E Gillespie

Mr C Beswick
Dr Brown
Mrs Charnand
Mrs Bennett
Miss Vivian

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A Kennard
Mr Leo Zander
Mr R Dewing
Mr A W Lawson
Mr C B Evatt
Mr T R Wynne
Mr H Mulrooney
Mr R E Pigott
Surg W Dowman
Mr A E Adie
Mr W Heneker
Mr R H Greaves

Mr Bennett
Mr J G Reddie
Mrs A S Dyer
Mr H Elworthy
Mr Johnstone
Mr and Mrs G Buchanan
Mr and Mrs Coppin
Mr F Winser
Mr and Mrs S Thompson
Capt and Mrs J Sherston
Mr Chatterjee
Mr Coggan

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

THE COURT.

The Queen left Osborne on Monday evening for Balmoral, where she arrived on the following afternoon.

The Princess of Wales left London on Friday night for Scotland. At Berwick the Princess had to change carriages, the wheels of the Royal saloon having become heated.

GENERAL.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, responding to the toast of the Houses of Parliament at a dinner at Leamington on Wednesday, eulogized the spirit of thrift and independence shown by members of friendly societies, and recommended an extension of their operations.

The Bishop of Worcester (Dr. Philpott) has announced his resignation of his office on account of advanced age.

A steam yacht belonging to Baron de Falbe, with the Empress of Austria on board, put into Dover on Saturday night owing to the gale then raging. The Empress who was on her way to Cherbourg, landed, and next day crossed to Calais in the mail boat.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has returned to England.

The 12th Sanitary Congress began its proceedings on Monday at Brighton, under the Presidency of Sir Thomas Crawford, M.D., who delivered the opening address. The proceedings were continued for several days, various interesting papers being read and discussed.

Early on Friday morning an explosion occurred at the Government gunpowder mills at Waltham, which resulted in the death of two men and serious injury to a third.

A party of visitors to Deal hired a galley on Monday to proceed to the Goodwin Sands. A sudden squall struck the boat, which foundered, and two ladies were drowned, and a gentleman and one of the boatmen died from exhaustion after they had been picked up by a steamer's boat.

Two young men were drowned at Saltaire on Saturday, their boat being carried by the flooded state of the Reach over a weir.

Intelligence has been received of a collision in the Pacific Ocean between two Liverpool ships, the Argomena and the Daventry. The latter vessel sank and seven of the crew were drowned.

Levies for payment of tithes were made on Monday at Llanfydd, Denbighshire, the bailiffs being protected by police and Hussars. Much obstruction was offered, but in all cases the tithes were ultimately paid.

Meetings of house painters, of the London Dock Labourers' Union, and of the Labour League were held in different parts of the metropolis on Sunday, Mr. John Burns being the chief speaker at each gathering.

The labourers at Tilbury Docks abandoned their strike and resumed work on Friday, the dock managers adhering to their refusal to dismiss non-unionists.

Strikes in many different trades continue to be reported from nearly all parts of the country. In Ireland, also, the movement for higher wages and reduced hours of labour is rapidly extending.

Several county cricket matches have been greatly interrupted by rain this week, and that between the Australians and an eleven of England at Manchester, could not be begun. Wiltshire was defeated on Tuesday by the Marylebone Club by an innings and 173 runs.

Yesterday morning a passenger train ran into a goods train at Milngavie Junction, on the North British Railway, and 30 persons were more or less seriously injured.

IRELAND.

The Land Commissioners have issued a report on the condition and prospects of the crops, in which they describe the progress made by the potato blight in many parts of the country during the late very rainy weather.

A demonstration was made in Limerick on Sunday to protest against Bishop O'Dwyer's strictures upon Mr. J. Dillon, M. P. Mr. Dillon himself and Mr. W. O'Brien spoke in strong terms against the Bishop's want of sympathy with the "National cause." On Tuesday Mr. Dillon recurred to the same theme at a meeting at Clonmel, replying to a letter written by the Bishop firmly adhering to the position he had previously taken up.

COLONIAL.

A Transval paper states that the Portuguese Government is negotiating with the Boer Government for the sale of Lorenco Marques to the Republic for five millions sterling and that General Joubert's mission to Europe is connected with that object. The consent of the British Government would be required for the tranfer.

The British East Africa Equatorial Railway was formally inaugurated at Mombasa on Tuesday.

The mine-owners at Newcastle, New South Wales, have decided to close all the pits owing to the men having broken their agreements ; and a military force has been despatched to the scene. At Melbourne the coasting trade is disorganized through strikes, and all the gas strokers have left work.

FOREIGN.

The full text of the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement in respect to South Africa has been published. The Portuguese Government organs express satisfaction at the arrangement effected while the Opposition journals strongly condemn it.

It is generally believed that the late meeting of the Emperors of Germrny and Russia has not possessed any important political character, but the Austrian and Italian journal evince some uneasiness concerning the interviews between General von Caprivi and M. de Giers.

It is reported at Constantinople that Lord Salisbury in reply to the Note from the Porte requesting the evacuation of Egypt, has stated that the improvement in the condition of that country is not sufficiently consolidated to warrant a withdrawal of British support.

By order of the Sultan the notorious Kurdish chief Moussa Bey, whose trial in Constantinople on charges of outrage in Armenia resulted in an acquittal, has been banished to Arabia, but, although under surveillance, he has disappeared from the capital.

The Belgarian Government, at the request of the German Consul at Sofia, who has charge of Russian interests in Bulgaria, has granted the extradition of Kalobkoff, a Russian subject, who had been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment for complicity in the Panitza plot.

A handsome monument to the memory of the British officers and men killed at the Battle of Waterloo was unveiled on Tuesday in Evere Cemetery, at Brussels, by the Duke of Cambrige.

The coal-miners strike in Belgium continues, and appears to be assuming a political phase.

The town of Tokay, the centre of the famous Hungarian wine district, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday, and several thousands of their inhabitants have been compelled to encamp in the fields.

A destructive cyclone passed on Monday over Citta di Costello, in the province of Perugia. Four churches and many houses were blown down and several lives were lost.

The Guatemalan President has ordered all men subject to military service to present themselves in their respective districts.

President Ezeta has declared that, unless terms of peace honourable to Salvador be agreed upon, he will resume hostilties against Guatemala at the end of the week.

The state of affairs at Buenos Ayres has improved, and public confidence appears to be generally reposed in the new Government.

A report has been received in New York that the Honduras troops have been defeated by those of Salvador.

The knights of Labour have not succeeded in extending the strike on the New York Central Railway, and the company's traffic is not now seriously interfered with.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—M. A. McConaghey, Esq., B.C.S., H. S. Beadon, Esq., B.C.S.; W. H. Bayley, Esq., late M.C.S.; Col. S. F. McGillivray, Bo. Ret ; Dr. Samuel Brown, R.N.; Prof. Carnelly ; Mr. C. W. Cope, R.A ; Mr. P. R. Arrowsmith ; Lady Boehm : Lady des Vaux ; Dowager Lady Sawle ; Mrs. Fred Morgan (Miss Alice Havers.)

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

EXPLOSION AT WALTHAM ABBEY.

THE inhabitants of the district around Waltham Abbey were startled shortly before seven o'clock yesterday morning by a terrific explosion, which proceeded from one of the sheds at the gunpowder factories belonging to the Government, and situated near the banks of the River Lea. It was found that a shed known as "Breaking Down House No. 2" had been blown up and, with its two occupants, shattered to pieces. The victims were elderly men, named Naptham and Maynard. They appear to have been working alone in the shed, and their bodies were hurled a long distance away, one of them falling into the marshes by the river side ; but none of the remains were recognisable, and they had to be collected in fragments. Another man, named Wilson, was seriously injured by the force of the explosion as he was passing the place. That the explosion was not more disastrous was due to the fact that the workmen work in small groups in sheds separated some distance from each other, so that although the force of the explosion was so great as to be heard several miles off, its destructive energy was confined within the small area represented by the shed where the dead men worked.

About 400 men are employed on the works, and when the explosion occurred, the streets of the little town were filled with half-dressed women and chidren, who rushed from their houses to ascertain the fate of their relatives. The custodians of Waltham Abbey Church as soon as possible inspected the building, and were relieved to find that the grand old Norman edifice has entirely escaped damage, although the displacement of dust showed that the shock of the explosion had been felt.

As the two victims of the disaster were the only persons in the shed, it is doubtful if either the inquest of Major-General Noble's official inquiry will bring any facts to light as to the cause of the explosion. The presence of a small grain of foreign substance in the machinery is sufficient to bring about an accident, and it is thought that this may have been the cause on the present occasion. The injured man Wilson is doing well, and will be able to attend the inquest on Monday. It appears that the machinery had only been working ten minutes when the explosion occurred, and therefore it cannot be due to overheating of the bearings. At present no cause can be assigned for it. There were 1,400lb. of powder in the shed at the time of the explosion, and by means of heavy rollers a part of this was being reduced from cake into dust.

AMERICAN NEWS.

PROGRESS OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Washington, Aug. 22.—It is thought that the stringency of the Money Market will hasten the passage of the Tariff Bill. Congressmen belonging to both political parties are alarmed at the prospects of a panic. The Democrats predict that the Bill will be passed in a fortnight, and they say they are willing to pass all the schedules rapidly, except those relating to coal and sugar.

OCEAN RACING.

New York, Aug. 22.—The City of Berlin arrived to-day, and reported having passed the Teutonic and the City of New York 327 miles east of Sandy Hook, the former being about eight miles behind. As the Teutonic did not leave here till nearly half an hour after the City of New York, the vessels had progressed at about equal speed.

THE MURDER OF MR. BENWELL.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—The trial of the prisoner Birchall for the murder of the young Englishman F. C. Benwell in a forest near Princeton last February begins at Woodstock on the 18th prox. Benwell, it will be remembered, is supposed to have been lured to Canada, and murdered for the sake of the money with which he contemplated taking a farm. He was one of several young Englishmen who met their deaths in Canada under suspicious circumstances.

FRENCH NEWS.

THE DUKE AND THE PREFECT.

The meeting of the Council-General at Le Mans was marked, yesterday, by a series of somewhat stormy incidents. M. Gaston Galpin read a report relating to the purchase of wall-maps for the schools. On his proposing to entrust the distribution of them to the Departmental Committee, the Prefect exclaimed : "That is an act of distrust which astonishes me, on your part." The Duc de la Rochefoucauld, who occupied the chair, begged the Prefect to avoid personalities, and some very sharp words passed between them, in the course of which the chairman told the Prefect that he did not know how to behave himself.

The report was put to the vote and passed, and M. Galpin began to read some other reports. During the reading, however, M. Cavaignac cried out : "M. Galpin said just now, in his report on the wall-maps, that the Prefect wasted the money of the department." "I deny it," replied M. Galpin. Then, on M. Cavaignac's insisting, he added : "I am sorry that the advocates of the Prefect did not hear me correctly. These words produced an uproar in the assembly. M. de la Rochefaucauld requested M. Galpin to withdraw his words, whereupon M. Cavaignac and all the Republicans present rose and left the hall amidst the mingled applause and hisses of the public. After the departure of the minority the Prefect requested M. de la Rochefoucauld to suspend the sitting. The chairman blamed the conduct of the minority, who left the hall when he called upon M. Galpin to withdraw his expression. M. Galpin said that his words were offensive to no one, and that he would not withdraw them. The Prefect again asked that the sitting should be suspended, saying that he wished to speak privately to the chairman. On M. de la Rochefoucauld's refusal the Prefect went out, after adding : "You said just now that I did not know how to behave myself. I have requested two of my friends to ask you for an explanation." The sitting then continued, and terminated at 5 o'clock.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PANITZA CONSPIRACY.

Sofia, Aug. 22.—The Bulgarian Government has decided, on the request of the German representative at Sofia, who is charged with the interest of Russia, to hand over Kalokoff, who was condemned to nine years' imprisonment for complicity in the Panitza conspiracy, to the German authorities.

A Government Note, addressed to the German representative, is said to state that the handing over of Kalokoff is not in virtue of the capitulations, but is simply meant as a mark of deference to Germany, to whom Bulgaria wishes to be agreeable, and that it is not to be taken as a precedent.

Kalopkoff will be sent via Constantinople.

THE BELGIAN STRIKES.

Mons, Aug. 22.—The strike has spread to-day, and 3,500 more men have came out, which makes a total of about 12,000. Everything is quiet. Meetings were held yesterday at Jemmapes, Cuesmes, Quaregnon, and Frameries. The speakers urged the men to resist. The strike is to be attributed, contrary to the account given by several newspapers, to the following cause : At pit No. 28 of the Societe des Produits de Flenu a man who refused to work after his day was over was fined.

The matter brought before the Council of Prud-hommes, who was decided against the company, on the ground at the regulations were not posted up in the sheds where the miners meet before going down the shaft. The company gave the man eight days' notice and posted up the regulations in the sheds. These regulations have not been posted at the other mines, but the men have, none the less, left off work. The companies state that posting of the regulations is a mere formality, and that the reasons given by the miners are only a pretext to explain why they have struck.

Crespin, Aug 22.—The strike is general at the mines of Quaregnon, Flenu, and Cuesmes, but partial at Wasmes and Frameries. The district of Elouges is quiet. Secret meetings, at which it was decided to carry on the resistance, were held yesterday at Frameries and Monville.

DINNER TO DR. PETERS.

Berlin, Aug 22.—Dr. Peters is to have a public welcome on his return to Hanover, the capital of his native province. Herr Bennigsen, President of the Province and National Liberal leader, will preside at a lecture which Dr. Peters will give, and at a banquet in his honour.

GENERAL MENABREA has addressed to the French Government a memorandum drawn up by the Italian Government concerning the institution of an international sanitary service to prevent the importation of epidemics from Asia through the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. His proposal consists in the institution of an international permanent commission, charged with the direction of the sanitary service of the Red Sea ; and in the institition of two international sanitary bureaux, charged with the medical inspection of vessels entering the Red Sea from the Indian Ocean, and of those entering the Mediterranean from the Red Sea. The Commission would be composed of delegates from each nation and should be strictly technical.

THE Government have sanctioned the withdrawal of half a battalion of British infantry from Mian Mir to Dalhousie for the summer months, as a permanent arrangement, the head-quarters remaining in the plains. This arrangement will be a great boon to the men, for the unhealthiness of the Mian Mir cantonments is notorious.

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUDS.

THE hearing of the Chartered Bank case was resumed at Calcutta on Wednesday. Mr. Lindsay's cross-examination by Mr. Jackson was continued. Witness traced step by step the system adopted by the bank in paying out money.

Have you ascertained up to the present time the total amount the bank is supposed to have lost?—Slightly over 12 lakhs of rupees, including other losses : it was over that (bank ledger and Bank of Bengal pass-book.) The shares bought by witness were bought and paid for by Shama Churn Sen. On the occasion when witness went to Shama Churn Sen to get the note for Rs. 1,900, and on the subsequent occasions, he went at his own instance, and not at that of Mr. Marshall. Since he had received that letter the debt had been written off, and was included in the lakhs. He could not trace anything with reference to the three lakhs. It had all gone together in the deficiency.

Over what period of time do you say the 12 lakhs extends ?—Over seven years.

Witness further stated that he had never up to the present time been able to sever any portion of the sum from the rest. The 12 lakhs was a general deficiency, extending over all the books. The amount remitted to the Bank of Bengal on 8th November, 1889, was Rs. 4,40,289-12-0. The amount appearing as cash in their pass-book of that day was Rs. 40,289-12-0, a difference only of 4 lakhs. The longest period that the deficiency could have gone on without being found out, if it had not been checked day by day, was at the end of six months or at the end of one month. It was the duty of the accountant to compare the entries in the bank pass-book with the ledger day by day. On the 22nd November the amount appearing in the ledger as remitted to the Bank of Bengal was Rs. 2,16,323-7-1. The total appearing in the pass-book was Rs. 1,16,323-7-1, just one lakh less. On the 29th May the amount in the ledger shown as being remitted to the Bank of Bengal was Rs. 6,50,278-7-7. On the same date the pass-book showed Rs. 3,82,278-7-7. On the 31st May the ledger amount remitted to Bank of Bengal was Rs. 1,43,307-14-10. The pass-book of the same date showed Rs. 3,43,307-14-10. That is to say, the Bank of Bengal received 2 lakhs more than was actually sent. Mr. Friselle was the head accountant then. Mr. Friselle was still in the bank's employ. There were numerous other instances of the ledger and the pass-books not tallying on both sides. He could not say to what period it went back. During the whole period witness never had to check the ledger with the bank pass-book. It should have been checked. They could never tell from the pass-book how the account stood. They could tell how much had been sent. Witness used to go and try and see Shama Churn at about 8 or 9 in the evening.

Will you tell me shortly what were the exact words used by Shama Churn Sen on the 14th April with respect to the three lakhs of Rupees ?—When I went to Shama Churn Sen in the cash department he said to me that I would find the cash three takhs short. I asked him how that could be. He said he had purchased 300 chests of opium, and being unable to raise a loan against the purchase that day, he took three lakhs from the cash.

Have you ever mentioned the words "that day" before in this trial?—You had better be very careful. You were standing here, and heard the Advocate-General say that he could not fixed the date ?—I have given the words to the best of my belief. I can't swear whether he used the words "that day."

Did you appreciate the importance of these words "that day" after the argument on Thursday last ?—I never thought of it.

The statement of the witness on the 11th June before the Magistrate was : "I asked him how he could count for the cash being 3 lakhs short : he told me thathe had taken 3 lakhs to purchase opium, and that he was unable to obtain an advance against opium that day, but he would obtain advance the following day and refund the money."

The witness now said he did not think there was any difference. The statement on the 30th July was : "He told me that he had purchased 300 chests of opium, and had been unable to obtain a loan against them from the Bank of Bengal, and he had taken 3 lakhs in cash to pay for them." The words "that day" did not occur. Witness could not say how he came to leave out the words "that day" altogether in the Police Court. He did not believe that the money was taken that day, nor had he any belief as to the period of time in which it was taken. He had not taken any steps to ascertain whether any purchase of opium had taken place that day, or a few days previous. He had no idea when, where, or how the 3 lakhs were taken or that any one sum of the 3 lakhs was taken at any one time ; neither had he taken any steps to ascertain any grounds to corroborate the alleged confession. On the 14th April he had no illfeeling against Shama Churn, and was not aware of giving cause to think that he was willing to assist him. The Rs. 1,900 was marked off the books either the day before or the day after the receipt of the letter from Shama Churn Sen.

Re-examined by Mr. Apcar, witness identified the pass-book kept by Shama Churn Sen of his vouchers. He had paid the amount of Rs. 1,966-7-2 mentioned in the first entry. He saw this entry on the 15th or 16th April for the first time. He had paid off the Rs. 1,900 in more than one sum. He destroyed the vouchers he received from Shama Churn Sen making up the sum. When Shama Churn Sen was dismissed, the amount owing by witness was Rs. 963-2-3. It was not still owing. It was paid a day or two after Shama Churn Sen left—as soon as they were able to examine their accounts. He paid the *poddar* by cheque. The first entries are in the handwriting of Shama Churn Sen. In the first cash balance of the 10th April, the filling-up was in the handwriting of Shama Churn Sen. The initials in the blue pencil were those of Mr. Adamson. There were no other initials of any officer of the bank. In taking over the cash balance, the notes paid in during day were produced before Shama Churn Sen, who would be in the cash department. The note-paying cashier would bring the notes. They would be taken out of the box and counted, and the entry would be made in the book just before the counting. After the officer had been satisfied that the amounts entered in the cash balance were correct, he would initial the book and look up the cash. The clean cash book would be balanced on the 11th and checked on the 14th, the intervening days having been holidays. The second cash balance of the 11th April, or the cash balance of the 14th, had not been entered. When witness was preparing the statement to send to China, he examined the clean cash book, and could not get it to balance. The balance in the clean cash book on 11th April was Rs. 7,96,026-15-8. Seeing that it would not agree, he counted the cash of the 14th. On going to do so, he saw the second balance of the 11th. The cash balance of the 14th had then been written. The second cash balance of the 11th was in the handwriting of Shama Churn Sen. Witness asked for an explanation of this second balance, aud Shama Churn Sen, in explanation, said that he had made a stupid mistake in giving over the currency notes to be counted. There were two boxes of notes, and he had only given the box with the odd bundles. Witness told Shama Churn that if the cash balance of the 14th were all right, it could be explained. He then proceeded to count the notes of the 14th. The memorandum at the side of the note *poddar's* book showed the total at the end of the 14th April—the balance of the notes in hand that night. That was the total of the notes witness counted on the night of the 14th, amounting to Rs. 1,95,950. Witness looking at the clean cash book of the 14th, saw on the evening of the 14th that a balance had been struck in pencil. He checked it, and made some alterations in checking it. He since found the balance three lakhs short. He had assisted in checking this balance. The proper balance was Rs. 8,57,890-14-0. The cash balance as shown to him on the night of the 14th was about Rs. 2,37,000. He did not remember exactly. He had said he had discovered a deficiency of 3 lakhs. Now, there was a deficiency of over 6 lakhs. This discrepancy arose through certain entries which were kept back, but were now entered in the book. The slips were afterwards passed through the books. He did not remember the date when the balance, as it now appeared, was made. He did not check this balance as it now appeared. The cash balances from the 5th March to the 10th April were all written by Shama Churn Sen. He could not say if he examined any of these entries with the note-paying *poddar's* book.

The shares that he had said he bought were bought and held at different times, even the shares of the same character were bought at different times. Mr. Friselle left Calcutta about the middle of March last, and went home on furlough. Witness had never seen or heard of that note for Rs. 10,000 of Mr. Anderson's before.

You were asked by Mr. Jackson whether Mr. Farr was acting for Shama Churn Sen as well as for the Bank. What are your grounds of belief ?—I have seen Aubinash Chunder Sen once or twice in Mr. Farr's office : nothing further.

Witness, continuing, said the bank ledger entry on the 9th November, 1888, showed Rs. 4,40,000 as remitted to the Bank of Bengal, and in the pass-book it was entered Rs. 40,000. The effect of this entry would be that the cashier would have less cash to produce. A similar effect would be produced by the other entries of this disription.

How did the difference arise between the bank's books and constituents' pass-books, and what would be the effect ?—If the entries were not passed through the bank's books, Shama Churn Sen would realise the proceeds of the cheques, and by not debitting himself with the value of the cheques would have less to produce.

Witness further said he had given the bank £1,000 security.

In reply to Mr. Jackson, he said he paid his premium every year to the guaranteed fund. He did not find his account with Shama Churn Sen in Shama Churn Sen's drawer. That was the book he referred to as his account current with the bank. The letter he got from Shama Churn Sen was in reference to the amount Rs. 1,966-7-2. He had no documents with reference to this sum. He had no means of tracing when he paid this amount. He believed yesterday that Mr. Farr was acting for both parties. He had no reason to alter that belief. He had traced none of the sums appearing in the constituents' books to the possession of Shama Churn Sen.

To the Court :—When he counted the cash on the 14th April, he was quite sure the notes were there as entered in the entry. The balance was represented by silver and vouchers. He did not count the vouchers. With respect to them he asked the sub-accountant. When witness and Mr. Marshall called at Shama Churn's house in answer to the latter's first letter, witness asked Shama Churn Sen what he had done with the vouchers he received day by day. Mr. Marshall was present. Witness did not recollect Shama Churn's reply. The sanction of the agent was not given to every voucher, nor to any special one. The agent sanctioned the custom by recognising it, and when the statement of the cash balance was given, he knew that the vouchers were there representing the cash. Witness never knew that pro-notes were given in exchange for these vouchers. He had never been on leave, but was absent for a short time. He did not know that officers of the bank going on furlough exchanged their vouchers for pro-notes. The bank accounts were never audited outside, but only by their own inspectors. If there were vouchers, the Inspector would know about it. Witness had vouchers in the cashier's hands when Mr. Forrest was Manager and Inspector, and inspected the accounts. This system of vouchers had been going on from before his time. Kedar Nath Dutt and Narain Dass were in the cash department. Shama Churn Sen appointed the native clerks in the cash department, with the sanction of the agent. In the other department the accountant sanctioned the appointments. On the evening of the 14th April, Mr. Adamson and witness left together, proceeded a short time by Shama Churn.

To the Jury : The opium transactions were not carried on with the knowledge and concurrence of the bank. The prisoner had been allowed to take advances from the bank, always with security, as far as the witness was aware. The advances were up to about Rs. 50,000. There were no occasions on which the prisoner, as far as the witness was aware, received advances without security. When advances were made, either the agent or sub-agent sanctioned each advance. This was the rule of the bank. It had never been the custom of the bank for the prisoner to receive an advance without sanction, even for a few hours. All clerks in the cash department were paid by the bank. They were all engaged by the prisoner. Their salaries were fixed by the manager after consulting the cashier. The prisoner could have refused to advance to the bank officials if he had wished. He could have refused to make the advances. It did not follow because the balances shown by the cash balances book tallied with the cash, that all the monies received had been accounted for on that day. It would have been practicable, under the system of book-keeping pursued by the bank, for moneys to have been received by the prisoner without any trace of these receipts being found in the books of the bank the same day. This might have been done without any of the European officials being careless.

Would it have been practicable for the prisoner, without fear of detection, to make out credit and debit slips for making the cash balance and cash books balance correctly ?—No. He would be liable to be detected at any time. He might do it that day, but he ought to be detected the next day.

To Mr. Yule.—Witness could not say whether Shama Churn Sen came under the circular letter of the London Board, prohibiting officials from overdrawing, borrowing from the bank, and speculating. He was aware that Shama Churn Sen was a dealer in gunnies some time ago, and used to conduct his business in the bank. He was not aware that this was with the agent's sanction. He was not aware of Shama Churn Sen's tendering for Government loans in the name of the Chartered Bank.

To another Juryman.—There was no statement made on the night of the 14th April of the chits outstanding. Witness was not aware of what was outstanding in his name on that night.

Mr. Yule.—Taking the balance in hand on the 11th April and adding to that all the money received on the 14th, and deducting all paid on the 14th, together with the 3 lakhs said to have been taken by Shama Churn Sen, how could the balance have tallied ?—I can't tell. I did not go into the question at all.

On the night of the 14th April, when Shama Churn Sen said, "my cash is 3 lakhs short," did you try and make up an account ?—None whatever.

Surruth Chunder Paul, an assistant in the Bank, identified the note-receiving book. On the 14th April he was the note-receiving clerk. The entries were in his writing. He had sorted the notes according to the values, and made the entries after he had counted them. After the balance is made, the notes are placed in a box and locked. The box is placed in the presence of the cash-keeper, and when the saheb comes, he counts the notes. The notes of that day were given to the saheb who counted them. The summation of the notes in hand on the 11th April was in his writing. After the balance was made by him, he placed them in a box and sent them to the cash-keeper. [The entries of the 11th in the note-receiving book of that day, which did not correspond with each other, were here shown to the Jury.] Witness gave similar evidence as to entries of the 7th April in the note receiving-book, which was shown to the jury, together with the cash balance book.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

On Friday Sarath Chunder Paul's examination was proceeded with as follows :—On the night of the 28th of March I assorted the notes, and made them over to the saheb, in the presence of Shama Churn. The entries on the 27th of March were made by Brindaban Chatterji, and those on the 28th were by me. I made the notes over on that day. Whenever I made the notes over, Shama Churn was always present. This summation of notes, received on the 7th of March, is in my handwriting, and I made them over as usual. I did the same thing with reference to the notes received on the 28th of February. The cash balances are in the handwriting of the accused.

Cross-examined :—I handed the notes in the same way on the 10th of April. Prior to handing them in, I count them and make a balance. After getting these notes I make a memorandum of them, and then place them in a box after the balance is found correct. The box is locked, the key kept by me, and when the European assistant came, I used to dictate to the prisoner what the balance was, and he used to write it down. The cash peon used to take the box to the European assistant, who waited near the table of the prisoner. On the 10th the box was opened by me. Some saheb took charge of it. The book is initialled by the party who counts the notes. The prisoner wrote out the cash balances. Whether the European assistant was present or not I cannot say. After the notes are balanced, the notes are put into the box, which is locked, and the key given to the saheb. The box is then taken to an iron room, where all securities are kept. The box and book are kept in that room. The room is then locked by the jemadar, and the fastenings examined by the saheb. It is a double room with duplicate keys, one remaining with the saheb and the other with the prisoner. The silver is not counted every day, the saheb only looking at it. Every rupee is not counted, but the bags are. The silver is locked up in the same room. The silver *poddars* watch over their balances. At 10 a.m. the room is opened either by the accountant or his European subordinate. The silver and notes in it are brought out, the note box is brought to me, and the jemadar brings the key. The key of the outer room remains with the accountant. I open the box and examine its contents. I would not pay money to the accused without an authority signed by either the agent or the accountant. There have been no inspectors since Mr. Thomas Forrest. The silver *poddars* enter the names of the persons to whom payments are made. During the time I have been there I have never found a difference in amounts paid in during one evening and taken out the following morning. So far as I have known, the silver *poddars* have had the same experience. If there had been any difference, there would have been a disturbance ; and I should have known it. I start afresh every day ; there are no balances in my accounts between the 10th and 14th of April. I can't say whether the accused took out any money without looking at the books. A sum of three lakhs could not have been taken out between those dates without my knowledge. Taking all the books during the last three months, 3 lakhs in a lump sum were never paid to the accused—not even 1 lakh. All sums paid would appear in the *poddar's* books if paid out. The same would be the case with regard to the silver. Officers of the bank got advances, and these sums were entered in a book kept by the accused. These advances did not appear in the bank books ; they were debited against Shama Churn. The vouchers remained there, and were taken into account. The vouchers were produced before the saheb when notes were being counted, and they remained in my possession during the day. Shama Churn was once a partner in the firm of Sen Brothers. Many brokers used to call on him. The bank people were aware he was doing other business. [The deed of desolution, dated 1888, between the accused and the firm of Sen Brothers was here put in.] He carried on other businesses all along. He had nothing to do with brokers who came on bank business. Sahebs used to accompany brokers calling on Shama Churn. There were two note-paying *poddar's* on the 14th of April. There was a great goolmal about one or two o'clock. I came to know there was a difference between fair cash book and the cash balances. I saw Mr. Lindsay coming backwards and forwards from the accused. After Mr. Lindsay first came I knew of the difference in the balance. The books were then being examined by the clerks. I saw the second balance on the 14th, when it was written up. Shama Churn wrote it in Mr. Lindsay's presence. I saw him write it. I was three cubits away. The accused had called me and Mr. Lindsay was leaning over the table. Mr. Lindsay had brought a piece of paper written on with blue pencil, and from that paper Mr. Lindsay dictated and the accused wrote at his dictation. Some conversation, which I did not understand, passed between them. They were talking in a low tone, and then the accused wrote what was dictated to him. I saw it when it was written. He wrote this entry in that book between 3 and 4 p. m. The conversation was before that writing. There was no other goolmal. I remained at the bank till 5 p. m., which was later than usual. Large payments and the differences in the accounts made it late. The differences were found out and made up. The native staff went out together. So far as I am aware, the delay did in going not arise in consequence of a difference in the previous day's balances. I did not see Mr. Marshall there after dusk. Accused told me to go away, and I went away. The note-paying and note-receiving *poddar's* books are seldom examined by the Bank authorities.

Re-examined.—I have been in the cash department all along, and was appointed by Shama Churn. I was note-receiving clerk, and not note-paying clerk. I was acting for an absentee for five or six months, from November to the end of May. During this period I and another did all the summations and balances. As note-receiving clerk my day's duty ended at 4-30 p.m. Shama Churn sits about ten cubits away from me.

Witness was examined at length as to the construction and situation of the strong room of the bank, and what treasure and books were kept in it.

Witness continued.—I have not made any statement to any one, either to Babu Kallynath Mitter or Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, or any one acting on Shama Churn's behalf, as to what I should say here at any time before to-day.—*Daily News.*

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

THERE could hardly be anything more interesting to old and present residents in China, writes the *North China Herald*, than a history of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation from its foundation. It has been the pet of the two great ports in the Far East from its infancy, and all of us, whether our means allow us to be shareholders or not, follow its fortunes with undisguised interest ;and as in England when people talk of "the Bank" they mean the old lady in Threadneedle Street, so in China whenever we talk of "the Bank" or of "Banks," farther description is unnecessary, and it is known at once that we mean the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Its present position proves that it has been well managed on the whole. It has indeed had its reverses, and twice, at least, in its history its shares have gone below par, but its recoveries have been magnificent. Noted for liberality to its staff, it has secured good servants ; and if here and there one has not fulfilled all expectations, it still owes a great deal of its popularity to the courtesy and geniality of its managers, the forbearance were necessary and the readiness to oblige, that have always characterised its officers from the highest down. The position it has now assumed, with branches almost all over the world and assets counted by tens of millions sterling, is, we feel in our hearts, a credit to all connected with China, and when we read such a report as that just published, our first feeling is almost one of personal pride. There is a special reason why the directors may justly feel an extra confidence now : the report shows that the bank's basis is now so wide, that such a prolonged depression as exists at the seat of its head office, Hongking, has had no detrimental effect, apparently, on the work of the half year.

The report is notable for what it does not say as well as for what it does reveal ; and it must be owned that, as usual, it is very reticent ; much more reticent than are the reports of many of its English competitors. It is pleasant to the shareholders to read that the net profits for the half-year amount to nearly one-and-a-quarter millions of dollars ; and to hear it confidently rumoured that the gross earnings were nearly twice that amount, or some two-and-a-half millions, say at the rate of 66 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. Even taking into consideration the fact that the recent rise in exchange came just when the bank had laid in its funds for the new season's operations, such a profit is almost phenomenal, and shows what good luck must have assisted the undoubted good management of the institution. It may be thought that we are exaggerating in putting the gross at twice the net profits ; but it is generally believed—and for so general a belief there is usually a fairly solid foundation—that the sum put aside as "provision for bad and doubtful accounts" is a very large one, probably considerably larger than will be required eventually ; and there are even rumours that the dividend and bonus of fifty shillings, which the directors propose to pay for the half year, might be easily made into sixty shillings. It is fair, at any rate, to assume that the directors would not give so high a return for the first half of the year, if they did not see their way clearly to as good a result for the latter half ; and it is still more satisfactory to hear that things are going on as well or better in the current half-year.

The accounts appended to the report show a general progress, as compared with a previous half year. The paid-up capital is raised by payments on account of new shares, from dol. 7,500,000 to dol. 8,168,000; to reserve fund, by premium in new shares, from dol. 4,400,000 to dol. 5,282,000 ; notes in circulation and deposits from dol. 95,320,000 to dol. 99,580,000. On the other hand, the cash shows the satisfactory advance from dol. 13,766,000 to dol. 18,914,000, while the investments, due apparently to the sale, at what must have been a handsome profit, of India Governments, have declined from dol. 4,291,000 to dol. 3,621,000. Bills discounted,loans and credits have risen from dol. 55,615,000 to dol. 63,880,000, bills receivable declining from dol. 51,186,000 to dol. 46,856,000.

One thing this report must suggest at once to every reader, whether shareholder or not, that such a splendid result could only have been brought about by indefatigable zeal and conscientious energy of every servant of the bank. We suggested not long since that the shareholders should recognise this by giving their servants a substantial bonus ; and the only reason why this is not proposed in the present report that we can imagine is, that the directors prefer to wait until the end of the year. Then, if it is not done at the coming meeting, it will be expected that they will recognise and reward the exertions of their staff, by the grant of a bonus proportionate to the results those exertions have done so much to achieve.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Postponed Long Causes.

358-90—Little, S, F and N—Jugmohundas Vundrawandas vs Haji Oosman Haji Aba.—In person.

360-90—Roughton and B—A J Foulding vs E R Smetham,—Chalk, W and S.

184-89—Wadia and G—Perozbai and another vs Hormusjee Sorabjee Mehta.—Macfarlane, E and H ; and Crawford, B, B and B.

344-89—Crawford, B, B and B—Sitaram Chaitandas and others vs Tarachund Dhunraj and another.—Chalk, W and S.

238-90—Conroy and B.—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank vs Cursetjee Sorabjee Nadersha and others.—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

229-90—Pestonji and R—Lalchund Balkisson vs John L Kerston—Wadia and G.

To speak to the minutes of the order.

212-89—Mansuklal, D and J.—The Hon'ble F L Latham and another vs. Gangjee Akbai and others—Conroy and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

217-90—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs Lilladhur Shamji and another—Conroy and B.

345-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Purshotumdas Jumnadas vs Javerbai—Chitnis, M and M.

190-90—Crawford, B B and B—The B B and C I Railway Co vs Govind Ramjee and others—Wadia and G and C L and O.

372-90—Little, S F and N—Sarafaly Tyabally and others vs. Shewjee Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and D.

374-90—Jefferson, B D and K.—Premjee Tricumdas vs Tricumdas Ludha—Crawford, B B and B.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

THE first general memorandum on the prospects of the Indian cotton crop of the season 1890, is issued as follows :—

The first reports on the condition and prospects of the cotton crop of the season 1890 have been received from Provincial Governments, and the following summary of these reports is published for general information.

The information for Bombay is not complete, Sindh and the Guzerat States not being included in the forecasts.

On the 5th August, the cotton area in the Deccan was 1,200,000 acres or 10 per cent. above that of the corresponding estimate of last year. Khandesh alone returns 93 per cent. of this area and Nasik and Ahmednagar together show an appreciable increase. Elsewhere the area is small and below the average. High prices and the large demand for export of last year, together with the timely sowing rain of the present season account for the general increase. The rain of July was excessive in East Khandesh, but deficient in Nasik and Ahmednagar, where prospects have been greatly improved and are now excellent.

The area sown with cotton in Berar is estimated at 2,388,265 acres or 17·8 per cent. more than the average ; the general condition of the crop to date is favourable and the season promises well.

In the Central Provinces the prospects in the important exporting districts of Nimar, Wardha, and Nagpur, are on the whole very favourable, notwithstanding excessive rain from which in the Northern Districts damage is reported.

In Madras the cotton area on 31st July was 71,000 acres. The recent rains have improved the prospects of the crop which was suffering.

The total area in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has this year been estimated at about ten per cent. less than the normal. Heavy and continuous rain caused floods in the chief cotton tracts of Rohilkhand and the Gangetic Doab ; weeding has been much impeded, and the plants in many places have rotted in the field.

The area in the Punjab on 30th July 1890, was 868,600 acres or 10 per cent. less than the area given as under crop in the final forecast of last year and than the normal. The cause of the decrease in area is mainly due to the almost universal failure of the winter and early spring rain. In 1889 the outturn was disappointing ; at present, however, owing to the very favourable monsoon season which the Punjab has so far enjoyed, the prospects of the standing crop are excellent throughout.

The prospects of the crops are therefore generally good. Bombay and Berar record increases of area: the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and the Central Provinces decrease ; in all provinces excessive rain prevailed, but notwithstanding prospects are encouraging.

The ascertained cotton areas for the several Provinces are as follows :—

AREA UNDER COTTON.

Provinces.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Average
Bombay	2,215,922	2,906,708	2,869,990	2,758,355	2,687,744
Berar	1,846,470	2,068,045	1,919,894	1,991,767	1,957,294
Central Provinces	613,258	671,219	591,920	674,559	637,739
Madras	1,358,260	1,187,204	1,463,669	1,507,556	1,454,172
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,659,376	1,885,721	1,526,288	1,399,669	1,617,763
Punjab	1,035,611	1,093,405	613,815	762,759	883,898
Total	8,728,900	10,112,302	9,015,576	9,097,665	9,238,610

THE TIL CROP.

The first general memorandum on the prospects of the sesamum (til) crop of the season 1890 says :—

The reports on the condition and prospects of the sesamum crop upon which the present memorandum is based are the first obtained from local Governments, and are founded, therefore, on somewhat imperfect information.

Owing to a misapprehension no information was asked for from the Punjab, but forecasts will be furnished in future.

In most places the plant has had a bad start owing to excessive rain, but prospects are tolerable except in Bombay, and in Berar they are excellent.

In Madras the area sown with gingelly is 339,000 acres or 8·3 per cent. less than last year, but the current year's figures compared with the normal area shew an increase of 7·5 per cent. The decrease in area on last year is said to be due to the late excessive rain, which has damaged the crop in Godaveri and Vizagapatam. The condition of the corps is generally good.

The returns from Bombay on the whole indicate an indifferent *kharif* crop.

The estimates up to 5th August deal only with the *kharif* sesamum. In Gujarat the area sown is small, sowings being retarded by heavy rain. The crop in the Panch Mahals has been injured by caterpillars, but elsewhere is good as far as sown. In the Deccan 70 per cent. of the area belongs to Khandesh, where continuous rain has in places caused nearly complete failure. In other tracts, however, where rain was deficient sowings were retarded, but were improved by the August fall. In the Karnatak owing to deficient rain considerable areas of the crop were ploughed up. In the Konkan sowings were full, but some damage from excessive rain was caused to standing crops. In Sind sowings are in progress.

In the North-Western Provinces heavy and continuous rain prevented the fields being properly weeded, and the plants have made very slow progress.

It is said to be too early to foretell the character of the *til* crop in the Central Provinces, as much of it has yet to be sown. For early sowings the rainfall has been too continuous, but there is no reason to believe that serious damage has been caused except perhaps in the Northern districts.

In Berar the season has been favorable to the young plant ; the crop generally is in excellent condition, and except in one sub-division, promises a good outturn.

The *til* areas of the Provinces named for the four years from 1884-85 are as follow :—

AREA UNDER TIL.

Provinces.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Average
Madras	552,057	585,019	648,945	612,836	599,722
Bombay	509,799	470,127	410,511	447,443	459,471
N.-W. P. & Oudh.*	198,728	248,503	180,403	180,403†	202,009
Punjab	129,056	183,176	213,287	196,257	180,444
Central Provinces	305,826	418,682	318,255	271,396	328,510
Berar	184,157	192,701	133,620	133,798	161,068
Total	1,879,623	2,098,238	1,905,024	1,812,128	1,931,253

* Includes area under *sonai*.

† Figures for 1888-89, not being available those for the preceding year have been taken.

MADRAS CROPS.

The following is a detailed report on the sowings of the early crops up to the end of July, and is supplementary to that published on the 20th August :—

" The reports received from taluks show that the south-west monsoon set in rather late in several districts, and that agricultural operations were consequently retarded, but that the season up to the end of July last was on the whole favourable. Excluding zemindari and inam villages, for which statistics are not available, the extent sown with indigo and gingelly in the current year shows a decrease of 77,700 and 31,100 acres, or 40·4 and 8·3 per cent., respectively, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, while there is a slight increase in the area under paddy. Comparing the current year's figures with the normal area, that is, the average of five year's preceding the current year, there is a decrease of 4·9 and 33·1 per cent. in the case of paddy and indgo, and an increase of 7·5 per cent. in the case of gingelly.

" The condition of the crops is generally good. Incessant rain has damaged gingelly in parts of Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam. Cotton has suffered from want of rain in parts of Coimbatore, Bellary, Anantapur, and Kurnool, but the prospects have improved with recent rains.

" Paddy.—The area under paddy is acres 1,272,100 against 1,253,900 acres in the previous year and a normal area of acres 1,338,000, " 59 per cent. or nearly 3-5ths (758,000 acres) of the area sown in the current year is in two west coast districts, where the season has on the whole been favourable. In Godavari, Tinnevelly, North Arcot, and Tanjore, the total area sown is markedly below the normal 283,500 acres as compared with 356,200. In the two former districts and in Tanjore the decrease is due to the lateness of river freshness, and in North Arcot it is due to insufficiency of rain. Ganjam shows an area sown of 70,400 against a normal area of 53,400, an increase of 31·8 per cent.

" Indigo.—This crop is most extensively grown in the Kistna, Kurnool, South Arcot, Cuddapah, and Nellore Districts, which contributed a little more than 4-5ths of the area.

" The large decrease in Kistna and Kurnool as compared with last year is explained to be due chiefly to fall in the price of indigo and to insufficient and late rains; while that in Cuddapah and Nellore is attributed to the latter cause only. There was a large increase in South Arcot, which is ascribed to a more favourable season in the current year, though the rainfall registered is below that of last year—9·33 against 11·69.

" Cotton.—More than two-thirds of the area (50,490 out of 71,300) under cotton is in Coimbatore. Salem comes next with 4,900 ; Anantapur and Kurnool contribute 3,600 ; Vizagapatam, Kistna and Madura, 3,466, 2,010 and 2,400, respectively. The review of this crop will be reserved for the second report."

THE BENGAL JUTE CROP.

1. In the preliminary forecast, issued on the 7th July, it was remarked that the weather had up to that time been very favourable to the jute crop, except in one or two districts, in which excessive rainfall had done some injury, and it was said that, on the whole, a full average or more than a full average crop might be expected. Since then there has been excessive rainfall followed by floods, in many of the jutegrowing districts. The crop has materially suffered from this cause in Nuddea, Mymensingh, Purneah, and parts of Jessore and Furreedpore, and to a lesser extent in Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, Dacca, and Tipperah. The outturn will in consequence be less than might have been harvested had there been no injury from floods. But still the total yield is estimated to be better than that of last year. On the whole, a good average crop may be expected.

2. The figures furnished by Collectors of actual areas sown were omitted from the preliminary forecast, because of their manifestly incorrect and contradictory character. They have since been revised, and are now produced. Annexed are statements showing the estimated area sown under jute in each district, and the estimated outturn expressed in fractions of a rupee. The total outturn is estimated to be a 15 to 16 anna crop. The total exports from Calcutta last year amounted to 8,768,974 cwt. In the present year an increase of about 20 per cent. on this quantity should be available for export.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, NASIK.

PATRON—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

PROGRAMME OF MEET, SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Monday, 15th September, 1890.

A.M.—Practice rounds.

P.M.—Ladies' Scratch Sweepstake. One round of the links. Ladies to pair off by drawing with gentlemen. Entrance for each gentleman Rs. 5. Entrances to be expended on a prize to be given to the winning lady.

Tuesday, 16th September, 1890.

A.M.—First two rounds for the President's Cup.

P.M. Final round for the President's Cup and first ties of Foursome.

Wednesday, 17th September, 1890.

A.M.—First two rounds for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup.

P.M.—Final round for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup and second ties of Foursome.

Thursday, 18th September, 1890.

A.M.—First two rounds for the Royal Western India Golf Club Cup.

P.M.—Final round for the Royal Western India Golf Club Cup, and final ties of Foursome.

Friday, 19th September, 1890.

A.M.—Duffers' Sweepstake. Entrance 8 annas each player. A " Wud'n spune" will be presented with all ceremony to the player making the highest score. Two rounds to be played.

P.M.—Distribution of prizes at the Gymkhana Shed at 5 p.m. If possible a group photograph will be taken at 4 p.m. before the prize-distribution.

The three cups given are Rs. 75 each. The President's Cup will be a scratch one, and the other cups will be played for under-handicap. To be won by the lowest scores. There will be no prize given for the Foursome beyond the entrances, and Rs. 15 added money. This will be decided between the players.

Entrance, Rs. 3 for each event. These will be given as second prize in all the events but the Foursome. The Club is giving a gold and a silver medal. The latter will be given for the best single round ; the former for the best average of four rounds, but neither medal will be given if the result be over 45 a round.

The rounds played for the cups will count as play for the medals. Every member competing for the gold medal must play at least four rounds in the cup events, and for the silver medal, one round.

Entries for the cups and Foursome must be lodged with the Honorary Secretary before 12, noon, on Monday, the 15th September, 1890.

W. METHUEN,
Hon. Sec., R. W. I. G. C.

Nasik, Sept. 5, 1890.

N.B.—Play to commence each day at 7 a.m. and 3 p. m. The Brokers of Bombay are giving a prize, value Rs. 50, the conditions of which are to be arranged hereafter.

W. METHUEN,
Hon. Sec., R. W. I. G. C.

Nasik, Sept. 6, 1890.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bryn Glass, 1,503 tons, Captain H Bethell, sailed on Saturday last for Perim, in ballast.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N. Co's steam-ship Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain G Costanzo, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Lindulla, 2,199 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr K P Ray, Mrs Avern, Mr H S De Monte and 11 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, cleared on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A L Wright, Mrs Stevenson, Dr H W Stevenson, Revd N Jurgins, Mr Mahomed Baker, and 70 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Capt. R. N. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (15th August,) with a general cargo and also a quantity of coals, and Mr. Ellis Luna as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Lindulla (s)	Allen	Calcutta, Aug 19.
14	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Aug. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Bryn Glass (s)	Bethell	Perim.
	Khandalla (s)	Alexander	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer Simla, Robertson, for Persian Gulf.
" Medusa, Costanzo, for Trieste, &c.

The steamer Nurjehan began to load on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—125 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Sons ; 57 packages paper, S A S Dawood ; 4 cases bales wall paper, A Sumsoodin ; 25 cases nitric-acid, H Mooljee.

Persia s—5 cases plate glass, D Canjee and Co.

Clan Maclean s—100 cases candles, R Hoosen.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—11 cases medicine, Rogers and Co.

Rohilla s—51 cases Mellins food, Latham, Abercombie and Co ; 5 cases cheese, Kees and Son ; 12 barrels hams and bacon, Treacher and Co ; 15 packages provision, &c., Green and Red; 20 cases ham, bacon and cheese, S H Bottliwala ; 33 cases oilmenstores, &c, E Russoojee ; 87 packages oilmenstores, B Nuzeraly ; 8 cases bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co ; 21 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Maneckjee Bhicajee ; 14 bales papers, The " Bombay Gazette " ; 5 bales papers, S A S Dawood ; 10 cases oilmenstores, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—40 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co ; 70 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 100 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co ; 30 cwts bonemeal, R Fazul.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormesby s—4,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 4,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s—3 cases gold coins, J Vyamund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Wardha s—60 bales cotton, R Luchmundas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Elektra s—50 bales twist, J Albress and Co.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ONE of the miscellaneous apparatus in the Edinburgh Electrical Exhibition is the holophote course indicator of the Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, Lord Justice Clerk. It is a powerful arc light, mounted in a movable projector, so as to send a beam to port or starboard of the vessel which carries it, and thus indicate to other ships the tack she is on. Thus if her helm is to port, the ray sweeps to starboard, and is there occulted. On the ray being again brought back to the zero position, or midship line, the occulting screen is automatically removed, and the beam can again be swept round to starboard. The operation is repeated as long as the helm continues a-port, and if turned to starboard the beam is sent round to the opposite, or port side. The holophote is actuated by the helm itself through the power of an electric current. The strokes of a bell inform the man in charge that the apparatus indicates correctly.

The Lord Justice Clerk, who is well known in Scotland as an authority on military matters, and in the opinion of many is a born tactician, has also invented a regimental field telegraph, which is on view in the Exhibition. Two coils or bobbins of insulated wire, forming a complete metallic circuit, are each mounted on the back-bone of a bicycle. Six poles to string the wire over roads are also carried on each of the cycles, which are trundled in single file. The wire is run along the ground, except when raised on the poles, and a special arrangement is provided for rapidly unwinding it. If the party be surprised the poles are abandoned, and the wire and instruments brought away on the bicycles.

The tombstone of Tamerlane at Samarcand is of dark nephrite, and the source of the stone has recently been discovered by M. Grombchevsky in the nephrite mines of the Rasken-daria, on the eastern slope of the Pamir. There is here a huge dyke of extremely hard nephrite in the rocky banks of the Rasken-daria, which are chiefly formed of white jadite. The Chinese, who are very partial to nephrite, used to quarry it by lighting fires on the rock and throwing on water after it was heated. These mining operations were, however, stopped at the beginning of the century, because the heir to the throne fell ill after sleeping on a bed of nephrite. Professor Mushketoff has analysed the specimens brought home by M. Grombchevsky, and finds them identical in composition with the nephrite of Tamerlane's tomb. The white jadite, in which the darker stone is imbedded, is similar to that found on the tributaries of the Irrawaddy in Burmah.

Quetelet has given vent to the opinion that as a rule boys in growing keep ahead of girls; but recent measurements of 21,000 children of both sexes made in the Freiberg (Saxon) district by Herren Geisler and Ulitzch are against this conclusion. The boys up to their eleventh year were found to run about 0·6 to 0·9 centimetres taller than the girls. They were then overtaken by the girls, who surpassed them in height till their sixteenth year, when the boys again grew faster than the girls, and came to the front.

Dr. John Murray has recently visited the Sahara, and described its leading phenomena to the Scottish Meteorological Society. Like other deserts it is an area of inland drainage, none of the streams flowing into the sea ; and the evaporation is in excess of the rainfall. Its area is 3½ million square miles. The range of temperature is sometimes very great, the thermometer falling from 100deg. in the day to freezing point at night. In summer the prevailing winds blow into the Sahara, and in winter out of it. Being surrounded by hilly tracks the moisture in these winds is partially precipitated before they enter the desert.

On journeying through Algeria he found that the country as far as Tougourt had been converted into a garden by means of Artesian wells. At Tougourt the real Sahara began. The reddish quartz sand he found there proved to be identical with that brought up from the bottom of the Atlantic, west of the North African Coast, by the Challenger, and had, no doubt, been carried westward by the winds. The rocks of the Sahara are of fresh-water formation and belong to the quaternary epoch.

Geologists in general consider the Sahara as an old sea-bed, but Dr. Murray thinks the area has not been covered by the sea since the Cretaceous or the Devonian times. No part of it, he believes, has been flooded by the sea since the Tertiary times. The features of the region are, in his opinion, the result of ærial denudation, the sand being the product of the disintegration of the rocks *in situ*. The sun expands the rocks, and the sudden cooling at night breaks them up. There is a range of hills in the Sahara which for three months of the year are covered with snow. Much of the region has once been a fresh-water lake.

Dr. Murray was enthusiastic about the commercial value of the Sahara. There seems to be no limit to the supply of water by means of Artesian wells. The cultivation of the date is rapidly extending, and the French expect to carry a railway to Tougourt within the next few years.

Another expedition will be sent next spring by the Danish Government to explore that part of East Greenland between 66deg. and 73deg. N. Lat. It will consist of nine persons, under the command of Lieutenant Carl Ryder, and be provisioned for two years.

The memorial stars to be awarded to the Zanzibaris who accompanied Stanley, are of silver with five rays, and a ring for suspending them. They bear the inscription " Emin Relief Expedition, 1887-9." Colonel Euan Smith, our Consul-General at Zanzibar, has been requested to distribute them. Saleh bin Osman received his in London.

At the instance of the Belgian Academy of Sciences the Belgian Government have voted £1,200 for a scientific expedition in the Congo State. The chief object of the expedition is the determination of the magnetic elements. Captain Delporte, Professor of Geodesy in the Military School, will take command, with Lieutenant Gillis for his second.

The third annual meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, will be opened at Christ-church, New Zealand, on January 15th next, when the president-elect, Sir James Hector, F.R.S., will deliver an address. The Council have invited members of the British Association to be present, and a circular to that effect will be distributed at the Leeds meeting. New Zealand can be reached by steamers leaving Plymouth every fortnight for Wellington. They call at Teneriffe, Cape Town, Hobart, on their way out, and at Rio Janeiro and Teneriffe on the way home., Return tickets will be issued to members of the British Association at the price of £84, which is 20 per cent. below the usual fare. They will be issued by the New Zealand Shipping Company, and the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company shareholders being allowed to return by either line. Members of the B. A. will have the privilege of travelling over the railways of the New Zealand Government at half fares, and trips to the most picturesque parts of the island will be organised.

Our contemporary, *Nature*, publishes an interesting letter from Mr. H. Carrington Bolton, dated Honolulu, May 26, in which he describes his recent observations on the " barking sands " of Kanai and Nuhau, both islands of the Hawaiian group. The sands are found in dunes on the south coast of Kanai, and are apparently fragments of shell and coral. When disturbed with the feet they slide down the slopes of the dunes, emitting a deep bass note, which has been compared to the buzz of a saw in a planing mill. It is loud enough to be heard over 100ft. away, and resembles the note produced by the sonorous sands of the Jebel Nagons or Bell mountain on the Gulf of Suez.

The sand Jebel Nagous, however, does not sound when two portions of it are struck together in a bag, whereas that of Hawaiia does, the noise resembling a hoot. The Arabs of the Jebel explain the phenomenon by the bell of a buried monastery, while the natives of Hawaiia say it is caused by the spirits of the dead people buried in the dunes, who grumble at being disturbed. Mr. Bolton also found other tracts of the sonorous sand on the same island, and also on the rarely-visited island of Nuhau.

A military dove-cot, containing 500 carrier pigeons, has been installed at Brest. They are to be trained on torpedo boats for carrying messages between these vessels and the Marine Prefecture of Brest.

From patient observations of the spots on the planet Venus, Professor Schiaparelli, the well-known Milanese astronomer, has come to the conclusion that the period of rotation of the planet round its axis is equal to its period of revolution round the sun. The axis of rotation is perpendicular to the orbit of the planet ; and the actual period, or the length of the day in Venus, is given by Schiaparelli as 224 days.

Professor Schiaparelli is also of opinion that the planet Mercury revolves round the sun in a way analagous to the revolution of the moon round the earth, so that, like the moon, it always presents the same hemisphere to its primary.

NOTICES.

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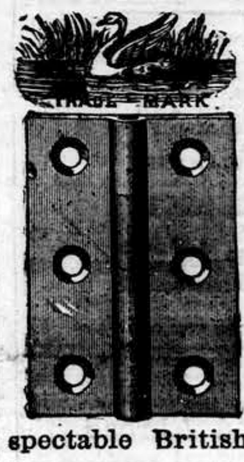

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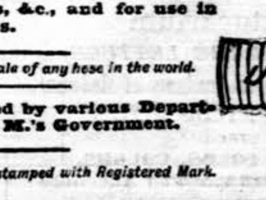

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Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

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Poorness of Blood, Debility

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MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

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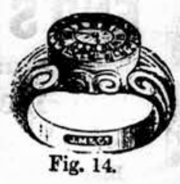
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French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch ...	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... ...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter ...	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch ...	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

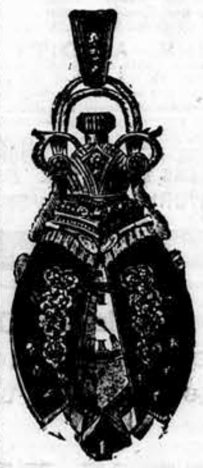
Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds ..	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays ...	1,050

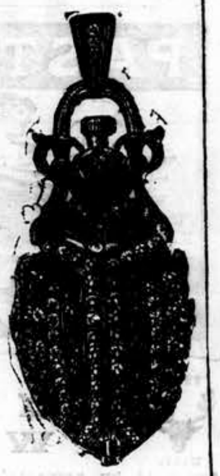
Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter ..	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth ...	1,100

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- CURES ... ... Biliousness.

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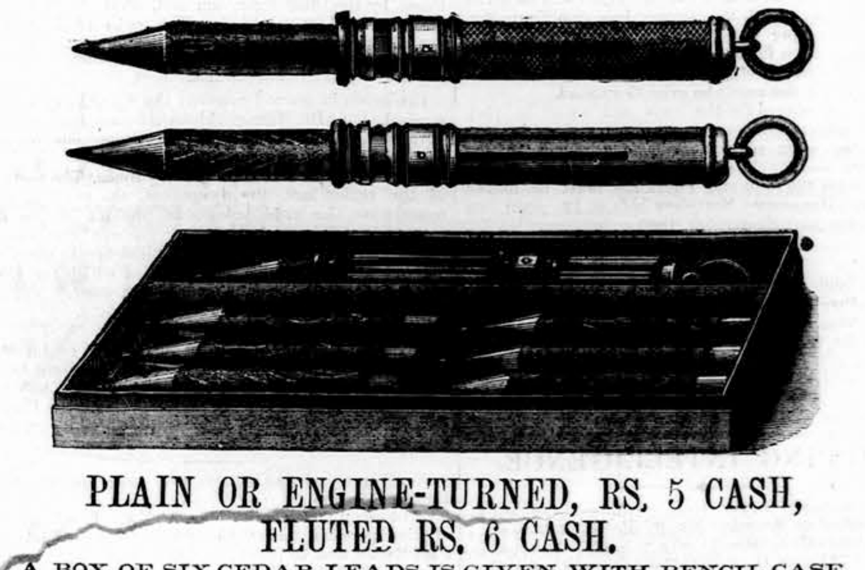

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